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73 Internees Freed But Ulster Violence Goes On, Killing 4

BELFAST, April 7 (AP)—William Whitelaw, in his ninth day of ruling Northern Ireland as British secretary of state for this embattled province, today ordered the release of 73 internees and halted use of the ship Maidstone as a prison for some of the estimated 700 others held without trial as suspected terrorists.

But guerrillas seeking to unify Ulster with the Irish Republic disregarded the conciliatory British move and launched a new onslaught of violence, an outburst that left four persons dead.

Within hours of the detainees' release order, a sniper killed a British soldier on patrol in the Catholics' Ballymurphy district of this capital city.

On the other side of the city, three suspected terrorists blew themselves to pieces while loading explosives into a car.

And other bombings and shootings made today the worst day of violence since London announced two weeks ago that it would assume direct control of the province. The take-over, after 51 years of Protestant-dominated local government brought Ulster to virtual civil-war status, went into effect on Thursday of last week.

The day began with Mr. Whitelaw's order for the immediate release of 73 internees—all suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army—in a move he said might herald the beginning of a phasing-out of internment.

An end to internment without trial is a key demand of the IRA.

A nine-day hunger strike by the 132 men aboard the Maidstone, a strike protesting their detention and prison conditions,

ended with Mr. Whitelaw's order to discontinue use of this ship as a jail. Some were among those released and others will be transferred to different camps.

As internees walked to freedom, housewives lined the streets, clapping and cheering.

"It's great, just great to be free again," said Frank McGlade, 61, a construction worker, as he stepped through the gates of Belfast's Long Kesh camp.

But Mr. McGlade, among the first to be rounded up when internment was introduced last August, said, "We still want to see the end—the total end—of the Special Powers Act," the measure authorizing detention without trial.

Jimmy Garvin, 18, said he was still weak at the knees from the Maidstone hunger strike. Morale on board was very good, he said, but the food was so bad you wouldn't even give it to animals.

Toward Peace, Normalcy

Mr. Whitelaw described his orders as a "pretty good indication" of the British government's determination to give "a new lead toward peace and normalcy."

Then the day's first two bombs rocked Belfast. Three people were hurt in a gas-station bombing and a Boy Scout supply shop was wrecked after a young couple planted a 30-minute time bomb.

Three snipers ambushed a helicopter-borne army patrol as it touched down on the outskirts of Londonderry, Ulster's second-largest city. The soldiers said 70 rounds were fired at them and all missed. They said they believed an enemy gunman fell in the exchange of fire.

In Armagh, ecclesiastical capital of all Ireland, 15 shops and offices were shattered and a soldier



BELFAST HOME-COMING—61-year-old Frank McGlade being welcomed home by wife and daughter after release from prison yesterday. He was interned on Aug. 9, 1971.

and a civilian hurt when a bomb-packed van exploded.

A Belfast liquor store was badly damaged by a blast after two youths gave the proprietor and customers 15 minutes to get out.

The day's four deaths brought to 298 the toll in the 32 months of violent crisis.

A soldier patrolling the Henry Taggart Hall army post in the Ballymurphy district was gunned down outside a military building already pitted with the bullet holes of previous attacks.

The shredded bodies of three men police believe were either making or transferring a bomb

Hanoi's Troops, Tanks 37 Miles From Saigon

Laird Says U.S. Will Go On Bombing

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that U.S. planes would continue to bomb North Vietnam and the United States would refuse to negotiate with North Vietnam until its troops were pulled back across the Demilitarized Zone.

In the first high-level administration comment about the enemy offensive, Mr. Laird said at a news conference:

"There is a continuing major violation of the DMZ taking place at this very minute."

"The enemy has shown no willingness to seriously negotiate in Paris. It has shown no movement back across the DMZ and until those conditions are met, of course, we will continue to use the necessary power in order to protect our forces as they withdraw from Southeast Asia."

Mr. Laird nevertheless made it clear that U.S. ground troops would not be sent to South Vietnam to help cope with the enemy offensive.

"We will go forward with the withdrawal of U.S. troops under President Nixon's plan," he said. Mr. Laird said, pledging that "we will meet" the plan to reduce troop levels to 69,000 men by May 1. Some 95,000 U.S. soldiers, mostly in air and artillery support, remain in South Vietnam.



Melvin Laird

Offensive Slowed in North; Fighting in Highlands, Delta

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, April 7 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops abandoned the district capital of Loc Ninh, 60 miles north of Saigon, today, the third day of a southward push by North Vietnamese infantry in Binh Long Province.

U.S. Air Force F-4 jets from bases in Thailand flew 81 strikes against North Vietnamese positions yesterday and today, but the enemy drive, supported by tanks, pushed as far as Chon Thanh, 37 miles north of Saigon.

The enemy advances in the Cambodian border area, the first sizable one since 1968, came as the North Vietnamese offensive in northern Quang Tri Province slowed under the pressure of hundreds of U.S. and South Vietnamese air strikes as cloud cover gave way to clear skies.

In the Central Highlands area west of Kontum, which is expected to develop into a third front of heavy North Vietnamese attacks, enemy forces were reported by senior U.S. officers to have cut the main highway between Kontum and Pleiku in several places.

In addition, a new enemy force, the Second North Vietnamese Division, was reported by intelligence sources to have joined the 320th Division and independent regiments and to be moving toward Kontum city.

A series of scattered—though coordinated—small attacks on South Vietnamese militia and army outposts throughout the Mekong Delta southwest of Saigon appeared to signal the beginning of a general offensive involving local Viet Cong soldiers in concert with the North Vietnamese units further north.

Hanoi Is Seeking to Resume Peace Talks With Kissinger

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI)—Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, has sent word to President Nixon through a delegation of U.S. labor officials that he would like to resume his private peace negotiations with Henry A. Kissinger, congressional sources said yesterday.

The message, given to the union officials during their recent trip to Hanoi, apparently was the first public statement on peace negotiations by Mr. Tho since the secret talks were broken off last November.

The labor officials are David Livingston, president of District 65, Distributive Workers of America; Harold Gibbons, vice-president of the Teamsters' Union; and Clifton Caldwell, vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers.

Mr. Tho's attitude, as described by the labor leaders, seemed to be conciliatory rather than militant. He told the union officials that "we want to heal the wounds" with the United States and that his government would like to establish "good relations in all areas" with America once the war ended.

The three labor leaders, together with Tom Glendon, an aide to Mr. Livingston, were in Hanoi at the invitation of North Vietnamese labor unions. They returned to this country on March 28.

The labor officials testified yesterday at a closed meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Fullbright Comments

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the committee, said after the testimony that the committee had heard previous reports that the North Vietnamese were disturbed by the breaking off of the talks in Paris. He said the testimony by the labor officials had confirmed these reports.

However, experts on Capitol Hill expressed skepticism about the seriousness of Mr. Tho's offer. They asserted that if he was really trying to start these negotiations, he would have used a more official and private channel of communication than the labor delegation.

The labor officials did not mention the offer by Mr. Tho when they were being questioned by the press outside the committee.

U.S. Tells UN It Breaks Rhodesia Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, April 7 (UPI)—The United States yesterday reported to the 15-member Sanctions Committee of the Security Council that it had received a second shipment of Rhodesian chrome ore.

The imports are in violation of the council's 1968 trade embargo against Rhodesia, but were made possible by an act of Congress late last year which declared that President Nixon may not prohibit the import of any strategic material from a non-Communist country.

A Boost to Brandt's Campaign Moscow, Bonn Initial Trade Pact

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI)—West Germany and the Soviet Union today initiated a long-term trade agreement that both sides hope will give new impetus to Chancellor Willy Brandt's drive to win ratification of Bonn's non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Both Moscow and Bonn have staked their European policies on ratification of the treaties and final approval of a new Berlin agreement as major steps toward relaxation of tensions in Central Europe.

But Mr. Brandt has only a hair-thin majority in the Bundestag in favor of the treaties,

provided he can hold wavering supporters within his government coalition when the treaties come up for a vote early next month.

The new trade agreement, the first between the two countries in eight years, formally includes West Berlin within the trading zone represented by Bonn—an important concession by the Russians, evidently intended to strengthen Mr. Brandt's hand against Christian Democratic party opponents of the non-aggression treaties.

Soviet political objections to linking West Berlin with West Germany, as Bonn desires, have been the primary obstacle to concluding trade agreements since the last one expired in 1963.

The importance which the Kremlin attaches to the non-aggression pacts was underscored earlier this week when Premier Alexei N. Kosygin told departing West German ambassador Helmut Allardt, that a failure to ratify could damage the confidence developed between the two countries over the last 20 months.

But Moscow's decision to make a concession on trade matters marks a shift of tactics from only a month ago when the Soviet press was carrying harsh attacks on German opponents of the treaties. West German officials were understood to have cautioned the Russians that such tactics would only stiffen the opposition and complicate Mr. Brandt's problems. Since then, the press campaign has eased.

Soviet Papers Harshly Attack Solzhenitsyn

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI)—Two Soviet newspapers today published a harsh and detailed criticism of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August, 1914." The article likened Mr. Solzhenitsyn's view of World War I to Hitler's, an extraordinarily harsh comparison by Soviet standards.

The attack, published in *Trud*, a daily paper, and *Literary World*, a weekly, appeared originally in a Polish Roman Catholic paper and was written by a Polish critic, Yezhi Romanovsky.

The article was published in Poland last month, before Mr. Solzhenitsyn gave a detailed public statement to two American correspondents attacking the Soviet government. Friends of the author predicted several weeks ago that a new campaign against him would begin soon in the Soviet press.

Published in West

The article published today takes Mr. Solzhenitsyn to task for his view of history and for allegedly trying to "prettify German militarism" in "August, 1914."

The book was rejected by seven Soviet publishing houses. Mr. Solzhenitsyn said last week, it is being published in the West.

According to the Polish critic, Mr. Solzhenitsyn denigrated "Russians and Slavs" as he "attributed to German militarism" in his description of the battle of Tannenberg, when a Russian army was destroyed by the Kaiser's forces.

The critic charged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn glorified Tannenberg "as the way the Russian leader, Hitler among them, spoke" of it.

He also accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of lacking sympathy for the wartime revolutionary movement and of espousing ideas typical of

the "Cadets and Octobrists," two liberal parties in Russia before the Bolshevik Revolution.

Mr. Romanovsky, the critic, compares "August, 1914," to Barbara Tuchman's "The Guns of August," and concludes: "The writer across the ocean is more objective concerning Russia than Solzhenitsyn."

He writes that it is hard to imagine someone trying to "undo" the honest work of many historians on World War I.

"But," Mr. Romanovsky con-

tinues, "such a person—who possesses indescribable intellectual arrogance—has appeared. He is Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who is convinced that mankind will remain in utter darkness and remain ignorant if he does not open his mouth, and if his words are not heard."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book centers on the lack of preparedness and clumsy command of the Russian Army in World War I and shows respect for the German

promise of more trade with the Soviet Union, on the other hand, was one of the benefits which Chancellor Brandt's coalition had said would flow from the treaties.

The German negotiating team, headed by ambassador-at-large Peter Herber, was reported to have urged Moscow to allow immediate publication of the new trade pact with the evident hope that it would help Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party in state elections and hence improve his

Magazines, Papers, Movie Producers in a Frenzy

Romance in Model Prison Becomes a Big Affair in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 7 (UPI)—After weeks filled with sinister talk of plots and bombings, Italy suddenly has something to chuckle about—romance in Rome's model prison between a woman correction officer and a convicted murderer named, believe it or not, Vulcano.

This is the stuff that musical comedy or film fare is made of. And some producers reportedly are scrambling to be first in bringing out a movie based on the affair.

Mass-circulation magazines are frantically bidding for the memoirs of Dr. Mariano Vulcano, the 38-year-old jail Casanova, or seeking to get hold of his diary, said to be in the hands of an investigating magistrate.

Unlike the historic Casanova, who in 1756 made his celebrated escape from Venice's state prison, Vulcano made no attempt to break out of Rebibbia, the most modern penitentiary in Italy, on Rome's eastern outskirts.

However, a few days ago he was transferred to an older institution in Viterbo in what was described as a precautionary measure.

The magazine publishers are, of course, also after the story of Dr. Giuliana Meogrossi, who until recently was deputy director of Rebibbia. She is now under criminal investigation for allegedly having carried on for months with an inmate.

Found by newsmen, the 29-year-old penologist said she had no comment. She resigned from the civil service last week following her abrupt transfer from Rebibbia to the Ministry of Justice and since then has tried to keep out of the public eye.

Local newspapers, which delightedly splash what they call the "Rebibbia love story" over entire pages, quoted the woman official as having told a confidante: "It was passion. We plan to marry."

Dr. Meogrossi was officially notified by assistant prosecutor

Mario Sorichillo last week that she was a suspect in a criminal inquiry. The charge is based on Article 500 of Italy's penal code under which a public official who "conjoins carnally with an arrested or detained person in his charge" faces imprisonment of between one and five years.

When the penal code was written, almost 50 years ago, lawmakers clearly did not think that the public official could be a woman and the detainee a man.

Dr. Meogrossi was one of four women university graduates holding civil service jobs in the nation's correction system.

At Rebibbia penitentiary, she took care of juvenile delinquents and worked as prison psychologist and rehabilitation counselor. She soon became interested in Vulcano.

He is serving a 14-year sentence for murdering his mistress five years ago. At his trial he said he had killed the woman, by whom he had a son, under the

influence of sleeping drugs. However, the court refused to believe him and assumed he had been fully conscious.

At his trial, Vulcano was described by the prosecution and by witnesses as a member of a wealthy and aristocratic Turin family who had earned a doctorate in philosophy, led an adventurous life, was considered intellectually brilliant and had a reputation as a lover.

Correction authorities discovered the alleged goings-on between the deputy director and the murderer in an investigation of a ring inside Rebibbia penitentiary that was operating a clandestine network of walkie-talkies, communicating with associates outside the prison.

The investigators say they have evidence that the cellmate of Vulcano—also a college graduate and convicted murderer who is serving a 20-year term—and a prison guard used walkie-talkies to help arrange privacy for the couple.



Giuliana Meogrossi

North Vietnam Asks France To Get U.S. to Stop Bombing

PARIS, April 7 (UPI)—North Vietnam today asked France to "use its influence" with the United States in an attempt to stop the bombing of North Vietnam.

Nguyen Tuan Lieu, chargé d'affaires at Hanoi's delegation-general in the French capital, conveyed the request in a meeting with Hervé Alphand, secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry, the North Vietnamese announced.

An official said Mr. Lieu asked the French government to "continue condemning the bombardment" of North Vietnam in the "spirit of the Panam Paris declaration" of 1966 by the late President Charles de Gaulle, who strongly condemned the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Mr. Lieu also asked the French to call on the United States to end the Vietnamization program and to reply to the seven-point peace plan put forward at the Paris peace talks by the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

U.S. Shuns Talks

PARIS, April 7 (Reuters)—The United States ruled out an early resumption of the Vietnam peace talks here today and rejected as "absolutely ridiculous" the latest calls by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation to the Paris conference said that as long as the Communists insisted that the United States approve the Viet Cong's peace plan of last July "there is no sense in talking to them."

Intercosmos-6 Launched

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched Intercosmos-6, an unmanned Sputnik satellite with the help of Warsaw Pact nations, Tass said. The craft will study particles of primary cosmic radiation and meteor particles in near-earth space, the agency added.

Diplomats Meet in London

U.K. Asks New Geneva Talks
On Indochina; Russia Says No

LONDON, April 7 (Reuters).—Britain today raised with the Soviet Union the possibility of reconvening the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, but without success, informed British sources said here.

Britain and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen of the conference. Moscow has been against its reconvening in recent years.

Sir Denis Greenhill, top British Foreign Office official, raised the possibility of reconvening the conference during a meeting with Mikhail Smirnovsky, Soviet Ambassador here.

Mr. Smirnovsky replied that the United States should go back to the Vietnam peace conference table in Paris, the sources said.

The Vietnam peace talks in Paris were indefinitely suspended on March 23 by the United States until the communists "showed readiness for serious negotiations."

Sir Denis asked Mr. Smirnovsky to call on him, and their meeting lasted about 45 minutes. The purpose of the meeting was to raise the question of Vietnam. But other subjects of mutual interest were also discussed, the sources said.

Mr. Smirnovsky also declined to accept a South Vietnamese note from Sir Denis, the sources said.

The note, on Vietnamese developments following the recent North Vietnamese military offensive, was handed to the British ambassador in Saigon, Francis Brooks Richards, by the South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, yesterday.

It was addressed to the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, Britain and the Soviet Union.

While the note does not ask the co-chairmen to take any specific action, South Vietnam, which does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, asked Britain to forward a copy to the Soviet government.

It was for this reason that Sir Denis asked Mr. Smirnovsky to call on him.

Aggression Charge
The sources declined to disclose the contents of the South Vietnamese note. But they recalled that the Saigon Foreign Ministry on April 3 accused Hanoi of open aggression by sending troops, tanks and artillery from above the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to try to occupy the South's two northern provinces.

The British Foreign Office last Tuesday expressed regret that "North Vietnam still appears to be trying to impose its will in South Vietnam by force." It declared that it was still Britain's policy to help to promote a negotiated settlement in Vietnam by any means available, either in the context of the Geneva conference or outside it.

The Soviet Union has turned down several previous British requests to try to arrange a new Geneva-type conference.

The 1954 Geneva conference ended a seven-year war in the then French Indochina states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Mr. Waldheim said that as far as the United Nations organization itself is concerned, it had not been asked to deal with the Vietnam problem and he added, "As long as there are negotiations in Paris it is not possible for the UN to deal with the problem."

Mr. Waldheim, here on an official visit, addressed newsmen after visiting President Georges Pompidou.

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VATICAN GARDENS—Group of paying visitors admiring fountain during guided tour around Vatican gardens, officially opened to public on Friday. The price of a tour is 1,500 lire (\$2.60). At extreme right, framed in flower-arch, St. Peter's Dome.

Enemy Within 37 Miles of Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)
said the shell had been fired from below the Demilitarized Zone and had made a hole in the destroyer seven feet above the waterline. Presumably it was fired by enemy gunners using one of the 50 U.S.-made howitzers abandoned by retreating South Vietnamese forces in Quang Tri Province last weekend.

Reinforced South Vietnamese infantry troops and marines appeared to be holding their improvised defense lines along the Cua Viet River east and west of Dongha. In the hills southwest of Hue, south of Quang Tri, heavy battles have been raging for days between South Vietnamese troops and a North Vietnamese force of about 1,300 men.

Defense Point Attacked
A ground attack was reported on one of the principal defense points, 19 miles southwest of Hue.

"They're either making a thrust at Hue or else a kind of diversionary movement to keep troops tied down there so they can't help farther north," a U.S. officer said.

B-52s flew four missions in Quang Tri Province, the U.S. command said, all west of Quang Tri City. One hundred eighty-five tactical bomber strikes in the two northern provinces were also reported.

No details were available on how many planes flew north of the Demilitarized Zone, but the number was thought to be considerable.

North Vietnamese surface-to-air missiles have been fired from south of the buffer area since the North Vietnamese took over the northern half of Quang Tri Province.

UN Rights Panel Hears U.S. Back Public Criticism
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 7 (AP).—The United States told the Soviet Union yesterday that "unlike some countries, we solve our problems in public in consultation with the people."

Replying to Soviet criticism in the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the U.S. representative, William E. Scheu-fer Jr., said, "We admit our problems and welcome discussion of them although we don't always put the same interpretation on them as the Soviet delegation."

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73 Freed but Ulster Killing Goes On

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were thrown 50 yards in a blast which demolished five private garages in a Belfast residential quarter.

An acetylene tank in one of the garages detonated as the 20 pounds of explosives went off. The street was evacuated.

Brian Faulkner, Ulster's prime minister until his resignation last week over Britain's take-over, stressed that the criterion for release should be that they not endanger general security.

But his call for an immediate response through a cessation of violence went unheeded by the IRA's militant Provisional wing, which has declared that the battle against British rule will go on unabated.

The "fight-on" decision of the IRA "Provos" came yesterday after calls in several Catholic quarters for a halt to the violence while the British peace initiative is given a chance to work.

Bernadette Devlin, 24-year-old Catholic civil-rights campaigner and member of the British Parliament, said the internecine releases today were a tribute only to the "courage and determination of the men behind the wire."

"Eight days' hunger strike sank the Maidstone—nothing else," she declared. "The struggle goes on until all men are free."

"Flash It Off"
Rory O'Brady, political leader of the Provisional IRA, said: "The fight must continue, even though more lives will be lost."

Speaking in a radio interview broadcast from Dublin, Mr. O'Brady said: "The mood of the people and of the fighting organizations is to finish it off this time, for all time, and put an end to Northern Ireland politics."

"It has gone so far now, let us get it over with. Let us not sentence the future generation to what we are experiencing."

The IRA's Londonderry command said it fully supported the Dublin stand. It announced a two-week campaign of hunger strikes, public meetings and picket lines in the city.

The diametrically opposed Ulster Vanguard movement, the hard-line Protestant group pledged to retain Ulster's allegiance to Britain, meanwhile said that its own plans for rent strikes and industrial protest action were at an advanced stage.

Vanguard spokesmen denounced the internecine releases today as "disgraceful" in the light of the number of explosions during the day.

Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch welcomed the releases and said:

Austria Seeks Aid Of Italy on EEC
ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today held talks with Italian government leaders to enlist their support in negotiations for an economic agreement between Austria and the European Common Market.

The negotiations reached a crucial phase in Brussels last month when full agreement on a number of major problems, including a gradual reduction of trade tariffs. But there are two important areas on which the two sides failed to agree—agricultural products and so-called "sensitive products," which include paper, fibers, textiles, steel, aluminum, and other metals.

Turkish Parties Reject Proposed Rule by Decree
ANKARA, April 7 (AP).—Turkey's four major political parties have reportedly rejected President Cerdet Sunay's request for a temporary halt to political activity and for empowering the government to issue laws by decree.

The Justice party, with 223 deputies in the 540-seat assembly, has reportedly informed Mr. Sunay that it would be against the constitution to grant the requests.

A Justice party source, quoted by the semi-official Anatolian agency, said Mr. Sunay's criticism of parliament for obstructionism on reforms is unjust.

The source, in a dig at the army-backed government of Premier Nihat Erim, said, "It is wrong to lay the incompetence of the administration at the door of parliament."

The Republican People's party, which has 140 assembly seats, told Mr. Sunay that general authority to issue laws by decree would be against democratic principles, party sources said.

Two smaller parties also refused Mr. Sunay's requests, which were believed to represent the views of armed forces commanders.

Mujib to Bhutto: Recognize Dacca And Join in Talks
DACCAR, April 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman appealed to Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today to recognize Bangladesh and to meet with him and Indian leaders to settle problems confronting the three nations.

"Let us declare this subcontinent an area of peace," Sheikh Mujib said in his appeal to Mr. Bhutto, delivered at a meeting of the council of the Sheikh's Awami League. About 3,000 delegates were at the session of his political organization's top body, its first meeting since Bangladesh was fashioned out of East Pakistan last December.

Sheikh Mujib said that Pakistani rulers had long been playing the game of confrontation and had committed many misdeeds in the name of Islam.

He appealed to Mr. Bhutto to grasp the hands of friendship of India and Bangladesh and help usher in a new era of peace and cooperation in the subcontinent.

Pope Receives Lodge
VATICAN CITY, April 7 (AP).—Henry Cabot Lodge, President Nixon's special envoy to the Vatican, was received in audience by Pope Paul VI today. The Vatican did not disclose what they discussed.

Heath Appoints Robert Carr Majority Leader in Commons

By Joseph Frayman
Conservative party, which has been running consistently behind the Labor party in public opinion polls, Mr. Heath gave Lord Carrington, defense minister, the extra job of party chief, and James Prior, agriculture minister, the deputy party leadership, giving the party organization two roles in the cabinet.

Mr. Carr will have the tough job of piloting through the House a heavy government program, including the bill to take Britain into the European "Common Market." As employment minister, he saw through Parliament a controversial industrial relations act, but his record as an industrial coordinator has been overshadowed by the rise in unemployment to more than a million.

One of the back benches promoted to junior minister was Robert Chichester-Clark, leader of the eight-strong Ulster Unionist party in the House. Seven of them recently announced they were withdrawing from the government because it assumed direct rule in Ulster. Mr. Chichester-Clark's promotion as a middle-rank minister at the department of employment commits him to support the government.

These were the only changes in the cabinet of Mr. Heath, whose government is now approaching the half-way mark in its five-year tenure.

The prime minister dropped five junior ministers and promoted eleven members from the back benches of the House of Commons and the House of Lords to fill these vacancies and those resulting from the formation of Mr. Whitelaw's secretariat for Northern Ireland.

The prime minister's general approach was to leave intact the teams handling entry into the Common Market, health and social services, defense and education.

In a move to strengthen the

Farm, Railway Workers Reach Accords
Italy's Highway, Air Traffic Slowed by Continuing Strikes

ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—Strikes today crippled Italy's road and air traffic as two major pay agreements ended months of labor strife among farm workers and railwaymen.

Alitalia airlines flights were cut to 40 percent for the second successive day as airport ground crews agitated for the start of negotiations on a new contract.

Simultaneously, the third 24-hour strike in recent weeks by 50,000 workers in private oil companies brought gasoline shortages at filling stations, airports and industrial plants.

Italian journalists announced a two-hour lock strike for tomorrow in protest at the firing by a Sardinian newspaper of Enrico Clemente, president of the Sardinian Press Association. The journalists' union said it considers the firing an anti-union measure.

The settlement last night of the 1,500,000 farm laborers' dispute coincided with an agreement that brought a pay rise for the 80,000 employees of the state-run railways.

The farm workers won a two-year labor contract with a new daily minimum wage of 3,250 lire (\$7), better old-age benefits, a two-stage reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours and new pay scales based on seniority. The agreement followed mediation by leftist Christian Democrat Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin. It had been preceded by massive strikes and demonstrations supported by industrial unions.

The railwaymen, who began agitating with a 48-hour national strike last November, won higher pay, shorter hours and a four billion lire (\$754 million) government grant to improve their social conditions—including new eating and sleeping quarters for thousands of men.

Trouble for Tourists
Regional strikes by the railwaymen have caused travel difficulties recently at the start of the annual rush of foreign tourists.

Tourists are still facing serious difficulties in air travel. Today the airport unions announced that they would "intensify the struggle" to get Alitalia to the negotiating table.

The gasoline workers, whose stoppage forced drivers to hunt for filling stations with supplies, also appear determined to continue agitating until they get a new agreement on shorter hours and reduced weekend work.

Commonwealth Weighs EEC Bid

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—Commonwealth officials from 30 countries ended a two-day meeting yesterday, resuming approach negotiations for association with the enlarged European Economic Community with caution.

Conference sources said that caution was needed to avoid an economic world bloc that is too tightly knit. Such a bloc may force other powers like the United States or Japan to seek similar groupings in order to ensure them a share of world markets. This could lead to splitting the world into economic and political groupings, they agreed.

Conference sources said that officials also decided that it would be desirable to approach negotiations for association with the EEC get under way. This could be in January next year at the earliest, delegates said.

East German Meets Officials In Washington

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—The State Department confirmed yesterday that an East German official met here this week with a White House employee and two State Department officials but discounted the significance of any discussion that was held.

The State Department press officer, Robert J. McCloskey, said Klaus Montag, a professor at the East German Institute for Training Diplomats, attended a public seminar at George Washington University and met two of the participants who are State Department employees.

Mr. Montag "lunched" with Robert G. Livingston of the National Security Council, but said this came about at a private luncheon arranged by "American academics."

The Washington Post quoted Mr. Montag as having attributed great significance to his talks with the three U.S. officials. He said he was encouraged by the U.S. government's "more realistic attitude" toward East Germany.

Mr. McCloskey said the story "implies more than is merited."

WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	15	59
ALASKA	10	50
ARIZONA	23	73
ARKANSAS	14	57
CALIFORNIA	24	75
COLORADO	18	64
CONNECTICUT	37	99
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68
DUBLIN	11	52
FLORIDA	12	54
FRANKFURT	14	57
GENOVA	11	52
HELSINKI	37	99
ISTANBUL	17	63
JAKARTA	28	82
LONDON	12	54
LYON	12	54
MADRID	22	72
MILAN	12	54
MOSCOW	14	57
MUNICH	17	63
NEW YORK	28	82
NICE	17	63
OSLO	5	41
PARIS	12	54
PRAGUE	14	57
ROME	17	63
SOFIA	12	54
STOCKHOLM	12	54
TOKYO	22	72
VIENNA	17	63
WARSAW	12	54
WASHINGTON	12	54
ZURICH	12	54

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Wallace Strong in 3-Way Race

Wisconsin Vote Study Shows Nixon in Trouble With Party

By Jack Rosenthal

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Stable numbers of Wisconsin Republicans appear unhappy with the Nixon administration, particularly its performance in the economic sphere, according to a detailed analysis of a new

Court Is Told Of Gun Sale to Angela Davis

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 7 (AP)—Two gun salesmen testified yesterday that they sold Angela Davis weapons, linking the black militant for the first time to her trial to a rifle and pistol used in a courthouse gun battle in which four died.

The prosecution contends Miss Davis, 28, charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy, supplied the guns used in the shooting.

Her defense attorneys said purchases were "nothing out of the ordinary" for Miss Davis, a former university teacher, and were bought for her own protection.

The salesmen showed sales slips signed by Miss Davis and identified the two guns which the state says Jonathan Jackson carried into a Marin County courtroom to kidnap hostages in an alleged effort to free three black convicts known as the Soledad Brothers.

Jackson's brother George was one of the Soledad Brothers. Owen W. Swisher, salesman at a store in Los Angeles, identified a Remington-Union City .38 Smith & Wesson revolver as the state says Jackson, 17, carried it into the Marin court on the day of the violence.

Loved the Gun
"This was the gun that Jonathan Jackson loved so much he would not let it out of his possession," the prosecutor said in his opening statement.

The gun testimony came in a day that featured eight witnesses, some giving eyewitness accounts which fleshed out the state's version of the violence in which a judge and three blacks died. Sheriff's officers told of being stripped of their weapons, a San Quentin prison guard described two convicts refusing a chance to escape the courthouse with others, and a news photographer said he saw a San Quentin guard fire shots at a van containing kidnappers and hostages.

The gun battle was dated a year and four months before the Aug. 7, 1970, courthouse violence. The judge, two convicts and Jonathan Jackson were slain in a van outside the courthouse.

Mr. Swisher said Miss Davis purchased from him \$153.45 worth of merchandise, including the gun, ammunition, a shoulder strap and gun-cleaning kit. He said she presented a passport and a Birmingham, Ala., driver's license as identification.

Both carried the name Angela Yvonne Davis, he said, reading from the sales slip and registration certificate. Assistant attorney general Albert Harris Jr. did not ask the witness to identify Miss Davis in the courtroom.

She has not contested that she bought weapons at various times, but says they were not bought for any crimes.

The state charges Miss Davis helped plot the violence in an effort to exchange the hostages for Soledad Brother George Jackson.

U.S. Judge Condemns Prisons 'As Intolerable as Slavery'

MADISON, Wis., April 7 (AP)—A federal judge said yesterday prisons are in many respects as intolerable as slavery and probably should be dismantled.

U.S. District Court Judge James E. Doyle, in forbidding prison authorities to block inmate correspondence, said, "I am persuaded that the institution of prison probably must end. In many respects it is as intolerable as slavery, equally brutalizing to all involved, equally toxic to the social system, equally subversive of the brotherhood of man, even more costly by some standards, and probably less rational."

Judge Doyle said: "The immediate question for the courts, while prisons continue to exist, is how to respond to them in terms of constitutional litigation: whether to support the institution but to shape it, or to end it, or to be neutral with respect to its continued existence."

His comments came as he granted a preliminary injunction to Juan C. Morales, a Waupun state prison inmate, and forbade prison authorities to stop the inmate's correspondence with his sister-in-law.

The judge ruled that censorship of prison mail and taboos on writing to certain persons violated a prisoner's constitutional rights.

Morales's privilege of writing to his sister-in-law was revoked after prison authorities intercepted letters indicating the two had been having an affair before his imprisonment, and that he was the father of her illegitimate child.

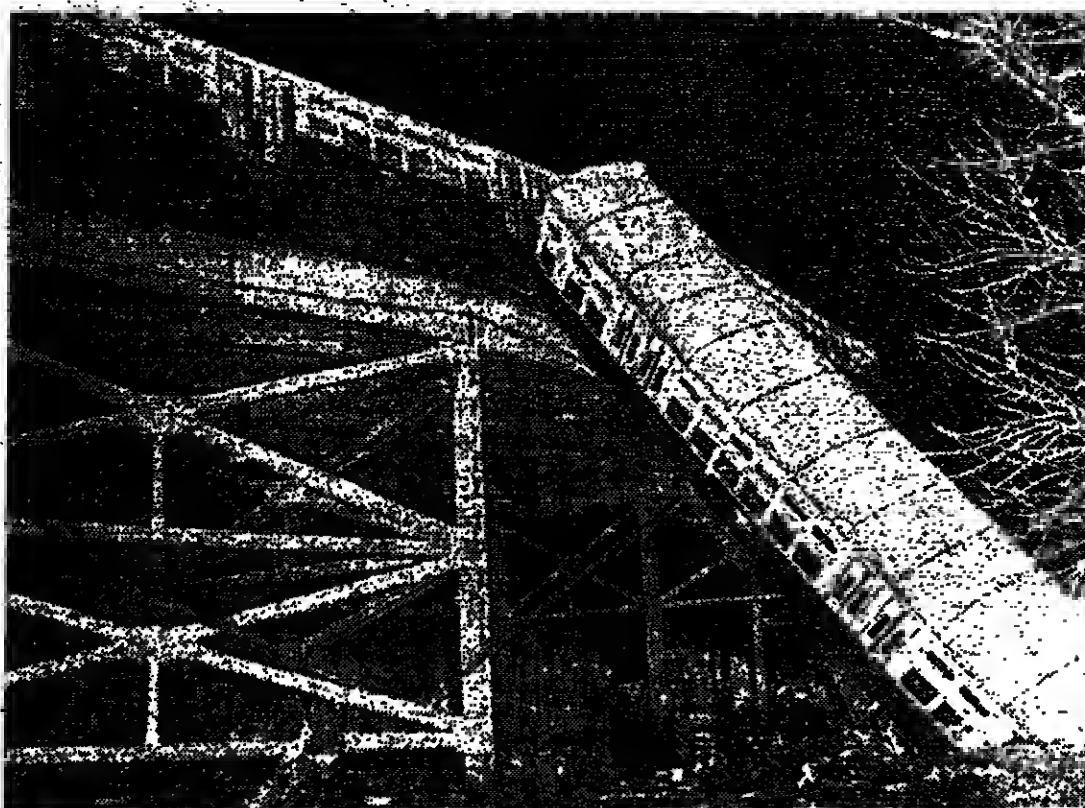
Judge Doyle said a person's right to correspond by mail with another is fundamental and cannot be abridged in the name of the rehabilitation of the prisoner, as the state had claimed.

Yugoslav Smallpox Toll Rises to 31

BELGRADE, April 7 (Reuters).—Three children have died of smallpox within the past 24 hours in the southern Yugoslav town of Djakovica, federal health authorities said here tonight.

The statement said the number of confirmed cases of the disease remained at yesterday's total of 187.

The statement gave no official death toll but unofficial estimates put the number at 31.



CHICAGO ACCIDENT—One car of a four-car elevated train hangs from the tracks.

25 Hurt as 2 Cars of Chicago El Fall From Tracks

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—Two coaches of an elevated train fell off 30-foot-high tracks during a rainstorm last night, injuring 25 persons.

One of four cars of the Chicago Transit Authority train landed in a vacant lot, narrowly missing a two-story brick apartment building on the city's South Side. The other car partially dangled from the track platform's steel supports.

Three hospitals reported receiving 25 people for treatment of injuries suffered in the crash. A policeman and a fireman at the scene had said that one person was dead but neither the hospitals nor the coroner's office had any reports of a death.

The Fire Department employed two hydraulic-lift units to evacuate 30 to 40 persons trapped in the two upright cars as well as those on another train halted when officials cut the power.

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2d Killing in 2 Days

Hood, 'Going Straight,' Slain In N.Y. at His Birthday Party

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 7.—Joseph Gallo, a former strong-arm "enforcer" in the Brooklyn underworld, who tried to take over his area's rackets, failed in a bloody gang war, went to prison and then reportedly tried to become law-abiding, was shot dead this morning. The killing was the second apparent gangland murder in New York in two days.

Gallo was slain in a restaurant in the "Little Italy" section of Lower Manhattan as he celebrated his 43d birthday with his wife, whom he wed three weeks ago, his 11-year-old stepdaughter and his sister. A Gallo bodyguard was wounded in the shooting, which interrupted a pre-dawn party by the Gallos.

The lone assailant got away as other customers in Umberto's clean house knocked over tables and chairs to escape in panic.

Gallo, known as Crazy Joe and Joey the Blond, was one of three brothers who had been Mafia "button men" to enforce the Profaci mob's racketeering on the South Brooklyn waterfront.

Joe, Larry and Albert Gallo, with a gang of henchmen, tried to usurp control in the early 1960s.

The ensuing mob war was the basis of a best-selling Jimmy Breslin novel, "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight." But despite the semi-comic overtones of the mob's struggle, in which the Gallo gang was regarded as brash and unprofessional by underworld standards, the conflict produced a grim toll—12 dead, four persons missing and a dozen wounded in widespread clashes.

In 1961, Joe Gallo was sentenced to Attica State Prison for 7 1/2 to 14 1/2 years for extortion, with the judge branding him a "menace to society."

Joseph Colombo Sr., reputedly took over the South Brooklyn rackets. Last June, he himself was shot and seriously wounded as he prepared to lead an Italian-American Unity Day rally at Manhattan's Columbus Circle. He re-entered a hospital last month for continuing medical care that has prevented his appearance in court on a charge of contempt for a racketeering jury. Gallo was among those questioned after the Colombo shooting.

To eliminate what they regard as an organized racket operating in the United States and Canada, eight major paperback companies are completing a far-ranging investigation with the help of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the police in several cities.

Sources close to the investigation said that evidence had emerged linking the forgeries to printers of pornography and to organized crime. There were also indications, the sources said, of plans to expand the operation into counterfeit mass editions of paperback textbooks.

William F. Barry, a former FBI

agent who is conducting the publishers' investigation, said: "This is no little store on the corner remaindering books. It is a broad, sophisticated conspiracy with ramifications in Toronto, Montreal and several of our cities."

The counterfeiters sell the covers of paperbacks to distributors who ship them to publishers for remaindering. The price of each forged cover, printed by the hundreds of thousands, is between 14 and 20 cents.

The distributor gets up to \$1.25 from publishers, since they credit distributors the full wholesale value of unsold books, which usually ranges between 48 and 60 percent of the retail price. Mass-market paperbacks are generally priced from 95 cents to \$2.50.

To save on costly freight and storage charges, the publishers require returns of only the covers of the unsold book, in the understanding that the distributors will destroy the body of the books.

According to industry sources, about 100 million paperbacks, out of some 400 million produced a year, are returned by distributors.

Fast Counterfeit Racket

Publishers in U.S. Can't Tell A Book Refund by Its Cover

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The American book industry, troubled by recent incidents of plagiarism and piracy, has become the victim of a counterfeit racket.

It involves the forgery of covers of paperback books that are returned as remainders, defrauding publishers of hundreds of thousands of dollars. More than 100 titles, including many best sellers, are known to be involved.

To eliminate what they regard as an organized racket operating in the United States and Canada, eight major paperback companies are completing a far-ranging investigation with the help of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the police in several cities.

Sources close to the investigation said that evidence had emerged linking the forgeries to printers of pornography and to organized crime. There were also indications, the sources said, of plans to expand the operation into counterfeit mass editions of paperback textbooks.

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Joey Gallo

Continental automobile. He had two bullet holes in his head. About \$14,000 was stuffed in his clothes, and authorities said he was killed when apparently on his way to a gambling game he ran on Long Island. There was a gun on his person and another in the car's glove compartment. Gangsters may have thought he was cooperating in a government probe of rackets, and thus killed him to silence him, the district attorney said.

Senate Refuses to Kill Bill Curbing Nixon's War Powers

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP).—The Senate yesterday refused by a 58-13 vote to kill a bill limiting the war powers of the President.

The bill would restate the constitutional authority of Congress to declare war. In the absence of such a declaration, the bill would limit the President to emergency commitment of the U. S. armed forces for 30 days to repel attack, forestall the threat of attack, or to rescue Americans endangered abroad.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the Senate majority leader, charged sponsors of amendments to the bill for wasting time in not calling them to a vote.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., principal sponsor of the bill, said he and his 25 co-sponsors are ready to vote anytime. But Sen. Javits added that proponents of further amendments want a decision first whether to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee, a move he described as an effort to kill it.

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Vietnam 'Options'

The spreading Communist offensive in South Vietnam finally brings to a head the inherent contradictions in the Indochina policy followed by the Nixon administration for the last three years.

The administration has on the one hand progressively reduced the direct American military manpower commitment to South Vietnam, responding to the growing consensus that U.S. objectives in the conflict were not worth the requisite expenditure in manpower, material and national prestige, if indeed those objectives were obtainable at all.

The President has, on the other hand, persistently refused to modify the fundamental goal that has dominated U.S. policy for two decades—retention of a friendly non-Communist government in Saigon. Since the Communists predictably have refused to accept an administration terms the settlement of a war they have not lost—that is, a settlement that would assure survival of the Thieu regime—peace based on a political compromise has been impossible to obtain.

With the United States clinging to its political objectives while steadily reducing its military commitment, it was inevitable that at some point the other side would find conditions favorable for another attempt to achieve its own goals by military action. That moment of truth may have now arrived.

The President and his aides gambled that when the showdown occurred—if it occurred

—a foe believed to have been gravely weakened by earlier battles and by American air interdiction would prove no match for an expanded and strengthened South Vietnamese Army, backed by unspecified American air power. This is the rationale for the so-called Vietnamization program that now has been sharply challenged by the strength and early successes of the Communist offensive. The agonizing question for the President, for Congress and for the American people is to what extent should the United States intervene if the tide of battle should begin to swing decisively against Saigon?

Administration spokesmen have asserted that the President is keeping "all options" open. In fact, Mr. Nixon's options are severely limited. Having committed himself to disengagement from Vietnam, having repeatedly stressed South Vietnam's ability to fight its own battles, the President has a moral and constitutional obligation to consult with Congress before recommitting American forces—ground, sea or air—to expanded battles in an undeclared war that lost its last vestige of legislative sanction when Congress repealed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

In weighing the options, the President and Congress must coolly consider the national interest—whether the goal of saving the present regime in Saigon is worth the heavy costs and risks of re-escalating the conflict. In our view it is not. It is at last time that Saigon fought its own battles. It is time that the President put his repeatedly stated faith in Vietnamization to the test.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pacts With Portugal, Bahrain

Last winter, the United States made a formal agreement with Portugal to use Lajes Field in the Azores, and it took over a British Persian Gulf facility in Bahrain to use as a base of its own. Contending that these executive agreements circumvented the Senate, Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., urged the administration to submit them both as treaties. It refused. The Senate then endorsed his plea, 50 to 6. Again the administration refused. So now he is asking the Senate to block funds or aid in any form from flowing to Portugal or Bahrain.

Sen. Case believes the fundamental question of the Senate's right to pass on pacts with foreign governments is involved, and we believe he is right. To argue that the United States has been using the Azores base for three decades—the last one without an agreement—begs the constitutional question posed by the formal renewal and ignores the key political question of Portugal's increasing involvement in wars in its African colonies. As for Bahrain, the firmness of the State Department's argument—that there's no difference between using a British base and taking over that base—illustrates nothing so much as why the department's estate has fallen as low as it has.

In the Portuguese case the political issue is particularly sharp. The package which included the base agreement also contained some \$35 million worth of assorted kinds of economic aid, plus possible access to as much as \$400 million in Export-Import Bank credits to finance civilian development exports to European Portugal. Many Americans, and not only blacks, wince at any American involvement with the anachronistic colonial regime in Lisbon, even for an ostensible purpose—NATO defense—which has no immediate connection with Africa. The administration, however, added injury to insult by lumping aid and credits into the base-renewal deal. The inevitable if not the intended result was to convey an impression of American endorsement of overall Portuguese policy—an impression, we might add, which Lisbon has avidly spread.

The Nixon administration's tendency to put more weight on U.S. economic interests and less on political questions, in its dealings with white minority governments in Africa, has been apparent for some time. Sen. Case's point assures the Congress an opportunity to make its own judgment on this matter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still No Nobel

Whatever Alexander Solzhenitsyn's original intention may have been, he has successfully provoked the Soviet government into a political blunder. Against the background of Soviet history, it is understandable that the rulers of Russia are not accustomed to being defied by one of their own citizens living within their borders. This is what Solzhenitsyn did last week in holding his fascinating press conference and in describing the pressures of the regime. Soviet leaders reacted, as Solzhenitsyn may have calculated they would, by denying the secretary of the Swedish Academy a visa to Moscow where he planned to present this

Sunday Solzhenitsyn's Nobel gold medalion and diploma originally awarded him in 1970. The Kremlin has in effect confirmed the validity of Solzhenitsyn's complaints, and has revived the stain on Soviet prestige implicit in Solzhenitsyn's failure to receive the symbols of his Nobel Prize. The Soviet rulers have reminded the world that their basic position is that even Russia's greatest living writer has no rights his government needs to respect, an attitude similar to that taken by 19th-century Czarist regimes toward some of Russia's literary immortals of that era.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn-Moscow Treaties

It is probably premature to suggest that the Christian Democrats are having second thoughts about opposing ratification of the treaties, but they must surely be rather shaken by foreign reaction to the prospect that they may be successful. They have always stressed their loyalty to the Western alliance and the Common Market, yet now they look around and see the governments of East and West in a rare state of unanimity on the damage to the whole delicate fabric of East-West relations if the treaties are not ratified.

Among other consequences, the Four Power agreement on Berlin would not be put into effect and the Russians might show their anger by precipitating another Berlin crisis. Prospects for balanced force reductions in Europe would be badly set back. The SALT

talks would suffer. President Nixon's visit to Moscow would take place under a new cloud of doubts and suspicion.

Responsibility for all this would weigh heavily on the West German opposition, and it seems unlikely that they realized the full implications when they decided to oppose the treaties.

—From the Times (London).

Muskie After Wisconsin

The candidate widely regarded before the primaries began as the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Muskie, ranked only a poor fourth in the Wisconsin primary. After his previous poor showing in Florida, he must now be regarded as pretty well obliterated, although he insists he will stay in the fight—unlike Mayor Lindsay, who has quite rightly thrown his hand in.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1897

NEW YORK—The recent town and city elections in the United States are strong reminders to the Republican administration and Congress that it is high time to turn their attention to the question of establishing the finances of the country on a sound basis. This was the purpose for which they were elected, and not in order to further tax the people by a bill which in many respects is worse than the old McKinley tariff that the voters repudiated at the polls some years ago.

Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1922

PARIS—To what extent the entry of woman into the sphere of active civic life may tend towards the increase of divorce is a question which is beginning to interest the public. It has been remarked that in some countries the courts are inclined to recognize profound differences of sentiment on political subjects between man and wife as sufficient evidence of "incompatibility of temper" and consequently as adequate ground for divorce.



Defused

Giap's Risky Adventure

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Communists in Vietnam are now trying to win the war in one decisive stroke, as they defeated the French in the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. It is a bold but puzzling strategy.

For while the enemy has thrown about 35,000 men into the battle just south of the Demilitarized Zone, and has had some initial success under cover of cloudy weather, there is little chance that they can corner and eliminate the main units of the South Vietnamese before the United States gets the full thump of its air power into the action.

This is not a Dien Bien Phu situation. The South Vietnamese now have over a million men under arms, and they are not concentrated and vulnerable, as the French were in the bloody ending of the other Indochina war.

Organized Units

Also, the United States has over 500 attack planes in and around Southeast Asia, and these are being steadily reinforced and directed against the larger enemy units now invading South Vietnam, not in scattered guerrilla bands but in classic organized formations.

Apparently, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who masterminded the Communist victory at Dien Bien Phu, hopes that dramatic victories in the north around Quang Tri City, and in Binh Long Province, 75 miles north of Saigon, would stun and disorganize the entire South Vietnamese defense organization, but this is not likely with American planes dominating the air.

Moreover, the Communists have left themselves vulnerable at the rear. According to Pentagon estimates, 12 of North Vietnam's 14 regular divisions are now operating outside of North Vietnam in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

In this recent invasion operation, Hanoi has openly invaded South Vietnam across the DMZ and increased the risk of a counterattack by air and sea in North Vietnam behind their advancing forces.

Maybe Giap's swift organized blow, north and south at the same time, can split and paralyze the south, and provide a political capital for the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam, but it is a risky adventure.

The intriguing question is why Giap chose to move now. The weather favors the offense, and won't later on, but the U.S. expeditionary force will be down to 69,000 by May 1, and will be below the 50,000 mark a month later, with election pressure on the President to bring most of the remnant home before November.

The speculation in official quarters here is that Hanoi has already discounted the U.S. ground combat forces in Vietnam, now reduced to about 6,000, especially since President Nixon has ordered them to stay out of the ground fighting unless they are attacked, and that Giap believes he can defeat the South Vietnamese units, as he did in Laos.

Officials here are not assuming Giap's defeat, though they are reasonably confident the offensive can be contained, and they are even saying once again that if the enemy fails this time, Hanoi will finally agree to a negotiated settlement.

It has always been a mystery why the Nixon administration thinks the enemy will negotiate a settlement with our forces winding down to 50,000, when Hanoi and the National Liberation Front refused to negotiate and compromise when we had over 500,000 men in Vietnam, but even the highest officials here are still talking about Giap's "last gasp" and predicting a settlement if the invasion is stopped.

Giap always has the option, which he has taken many times before, of retreating across the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers if his invasion is stopped. He would obviously like to demonstrate that the Communists can defeat the South Vietnamese on the ground, even against American air power, and thus disrupt Washington's Vietnamization program and compel a settlement on Hanoi's terms.

30 Years of Battle

But if he fails he can always break off the battle and regroup back home. He has not fought and waited for 30 years in order

to settle just when the last of the American ground forces are packing up.

Maybe after the election, if he still finds President Nixon in the White House, free of political pressure to hire the Air Force home too, Giap might talk compromise rather than face four more years of punishment from the air, hot to settle before the election, thus aiding Nixon's reelection, is scarcely plausible.

Meanwhile, the most serious military operation since the Tet offensive is under way, and the guess here is that, even if American air power is effective, the battle will last until mid-May. That is not a pleasant prospect here, for Nixon is due in Moscow on May 22, and if the invasion is not over by then, the atmosphere for the talks on critical world questions will not be very genial.

Letters

'Torch' Reunion

On Nov. 8, 1942, the three Royal Navy destroyers Beagle, Boadicea and Bulldog helped to escort to the beaches in the vicinity of Oran in Algeria nearly 20,000 American soldiers who were to take part in the initial landings of Operation Torch. The formations involved were the entire U.S. 1st Infantry Division, the Combat Command "B" Brigade of the U.S. 1st Armored Division and a battalion of U.S. Rangers.

The former officers and ratings of the wartime crews of the three destroyers held annual reunions in London, and on Saturday, April 15, will commemorate the 30th anniversary of Operation Torch.

We would like one of those American soldiers, of any former rank, whom we helped to put ashore that day to be among these guests, but we have been unable to trace anyone qualified to come who will be in or near London on that date.

We hope this letter will catch the eye of the people we seek, who may be over here on holiday or business, or in residence.

A.L.M. BACK.

56 Coram Street, London, W.C.1.

Raiding Nader

I'm on the senior research staff at the National Bureau of Standards, just outside Washington. Last year we invited Ralph Nader's public interest organization to address a large internal seminar.

The young lawyer who came gave us a brisk recital of the consumer topics where scientific (and technological) inputs were needed—not particularly novel to the audience. Passing to the inadequacies of formal bureaucratic procedures, he then invited us to contact the Nader people directly. He or the other bright young lawyers would then bring our data, our measurements, our technical results to the attention of Congress and other appropriate authorities.

I arose and asked why we could not do this directly, as concerned citizens, rather than through Nader types, pointing out rather acidly that the main problem downtown was that too many lawyers were involved already. The thought that non-lawyers might act directly, rather than through what I obviously regarded as his highly dubious trade, had apparently never occurred to him.

This is an extension of the very interesting column by Bob Hernandez (Herald Tribune, April 1-2). He calls on young lawyers to work independently of Nader. I suggest too many lawyers are already spoiling the social broth.

H. R. J. GROSCHE.

Copenhagen.

While I did not hear the speech which Bob Hernandez reports, "The Lurking Danger of Naderism," (Herald Tribune, April 1-2), I find it hard to believe that Hernandez did either. Unless Nader decided that night to abandon the most important of the principles he has developed in the last few years, Hernandez must have misunderstood the speech.

The most serious distortion is the idea that Nader is working towards a new "corporate state" to replace the one we have. Nader's point is just the opposite: that any entrenched, corporate power is likely to become as abusive as the worst examples from modern bureaucracy. His remedy is not to put Nader enterprises where the Defense Department or General Motors now sit, but rather to make sure that no institution controls that much power. This requires that people in every job start paying attention to the

social consequences of their work and the decisions made in their names.

The attitudes Hernandez attacks are dangerous, but he is wrong to attack Nader's name to them. JAMES M. FALLOWS.

Paris.

The Demagogue

Like good old Homer, Vice-President Agnew (and Alan Barth, HRT, March 28) may be caught napping. I challenge Mr. Agnew's assertion that "someone who had struck a chord with the people should not be referred to as a demagogue," as well as Mr. Barth's conclusion that "the demagogue is the leader who fails, the leader the demagogue who prevails."

What both these gentlemen miss (and Webster, too, up to a point) is that the correct and my definition of the word "demagogue" should read: "One who, in the hope of emerging as the leader, appeals to man's baser instincts, in total disregard of the harmful long term consequences for society in general."

I am still "square" enough to consider greed, envy, hatred, cowardice and cruelty to be base instincts.

F. C. NAND.

Pollensa, Mallorca.

'In the Name of God, Go'

By Anthony Lewis

Vietnam will not be an issue in the campaign as far as this administration is concerned, because we will have brought the American involvement to an end.

—Richard Nixon, Dec. 1971.

years ago, he could have recognized the political realities of Vietnam and left the internal forces there to work out their own balance. Instead he has continued to make the attempt to impose our solution.

Kissinger's Advice

He did so, according to report, on the advice of Henry Kissinger that the other side could not indefinitely withstand our superior force and would have to agree to terms. In short, he could bomb them into settling.

But that was the oldest, most tattered official illusion of them all. From Lyndon Johnson's tragedy came the lesson that in a limited war the United States has limited power to impose its terms. If Henry Kissinger did indeed ignore that lesson, he will have a heavy reckoning to pay in history for three more years of pointless death in Indochina—or four or five or 10, for on the present policy, how can anyone pick a date when the war will end?

The Kissinger-Nixon justification for going on in Vietnam is that we must preserve our credibility as a world power. But a great country can justify such relentless destruction of another

as an equal branch of the tripartite government, to the humble posture of George Washington during the Revolution, when he functioned as Commander in Chief, appointed by the Congress, and its creature in every respect.

Congress has made no bid for supremacy so bold, and so foreign to the Constitution, since the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The legal theory of the bill would permit a plenipotentiary Congress to dominate the presidency (and the courts) more completely than the House of Commons governs in Great Britain.

I do not favor increased presidential power. But I do defend the constitutional pattern of enforced cooperation between Congress and President. We have checked, I believe, however, is democratic responsibility. It is unseemly for astute and worldly men who spoke and voted for SENATO, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, and other legislative steps into the Vietnam war now to claim that they were brainwashed, and therefore that we—and the world—should treat public acts of the United States as if they never happened.

These men were not brainwashed. They knew everything the executive knew. But even if they had been brainwashed, their votes stand. The 14th Amendment is not a nullity because it was ratified by many legislators which voted under circumstances of fraud, or the coercion of military occupation.

Foreign Policy Crisis

Korea and Vietnam did not come about because the presidency arrogated Congress's powers over foreign policy. The Congress fully supported those efforts when they were undertaken. The country is in a foreign policy crisis, however—not a constitutional crisis, but an intellectual and emotional crisis caused by growing tension between what we do and what we think.

The ideas which guided our response to Korea and Vietnam have suddenly lost their power to command. Those who now believe Korea and Vietnam were errors should recall the prudent wisdom of an earlier time, when the powers of the Supreme Court were left untouched even after the catastrophic error of Dred Scott.

We have never needed the strong presidency we have developed in nearly 200 years of intense experience more than we need it today. The Javits bill would turn the clock back to the Articles of Confederation, and emasculate the independent presidency it was one of the chief aims of the men of Annapolis and Philadelphia, to create.

Eugene V. Rostow, professor of law at Yale, is author of the forthcoming book, "Presidents in Peril: The Future of American Foreign Policy." He wrote the article for the special feature section of The New York Times.

Admirable Candor

With admirable candor, Sen. Javits said that the purpose of his bill is to reduce the elective presidency, which the Founding Fathers were at pains to establish

only if its own safety, its vital strategic interest, is at stake. And virtually no one believes that about Vietnam any more.

As a Realist

A leading British student of international security and war, Michael Howard, has some comments in the April issue of Encounter. It is a tough-minded article, cautioning idealists that world stability will always require "the acceptance of necessary injustice"—for example, dealing with the Greek military regime.

But as a realist, Howard says of the evils that would result from Communist domination there are "purely national and arguable," while the evils which are perpetuated in preventing it appear so actual and so evident that the order in whose name they are carried out stands "... condemned." He concludes:

"Whatever the arguments may be about regional or global stability, about dominoes or deterrence, what the United States has been doing in Vietnam is wrong and ought to be stopped." The American people have evidently believed for some time that President Nixon's objective—preserving Nguyen Van Thieu—is not worth what we are doing to Indochina, and to ourselves. They want an end to American involvement, with its corrupting effects on our reputation abroad and our peace at home. They would say what Cromwell said in dismissing the Long Parliament: "In the name of God, go."

Egypt Says It Might Bar Jordan Planes

Plans Other Measures After Breaking Ties

CAIRO, April 7 (Reuters).—Jordanian aircraft may be banned from flying over Egyptian territory following Egypt's break in relations with Amman, officials said in Cairo today.

The air ban is reported to be one of a number of measures being discussed as part of Egypt's campaign against King Hussein's plan to link both banks of the Jordan River in a new kingdom.

Egypt banned Jordanian planes from its air space the Jordanian Royal Airline would be dealt a crippling blow.

The Jordanian air space became the only route to Arab countries and Europe after Syria closed its air space to Jordanian planes last year.

President Anwar Sadat yesterday announced Egypt's decision to cut all ties with Jordan.

Kamal Khalil, Egyptian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, last night summoned Jordanian chargé d'affaires Mohammed al-Kadahi and formally told him of Egypt's decision.

The Egyptian official said that it had been decided to wind up the business of the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo and the Egyptian Embassy in Amman within two weeks.

There has been no Egyptian ambassador in Jordan since Ambassador Osman Noury was summoned back to Cairo following the clash between King Hussein's forces and the guerrillas in July 1971.

The Jordanian ambassador in Cairo was recalled after a Cairo court freed four Palestinians accused of killing former Premier Wasfi Tell last fall.

Palestinian Congress CAIRO, April 7 (UPI).—Palestinian leaders called today for severance of Arab diplomatic relations with the United States.

They voiced their demands at a meeting in Cairo of the 155-member Palestine National Congress, which some Palestinians regard as a parliament-in-exile.

Ahmed Shukeiry, a former chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, denounced King Hussein's plan for a federal Jordan and said this would never recover Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem can only be recovered by a war which will mince the enemy on the walls of the holy city," he said.

3 Soviet Envoys Put on Probation As Spies by Danes

COPENHAGEN, April 7 (AP).—The Danish government today put three Soviet diplomats on probation and politely suggested they be transferred to other posts "within a reasonable time" because of espionage activities here.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai G. Gorychev was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told that Danish authorities found "clear and firm proof" that First Secretary A. Lubanov, Economic-Political Attaché Mikhail Makarov and Third Secretary A. N. Baranov committed acts "irreconcilable with their status as diplomats."

A Foreign Ministry statement said the ambassador was told that the trio's activities justified expulsion, but that the Danish government, in view of its wish to advance Danish-Soviet relations, did not want to take such a step as of now.

But in case of renewed, illegal intelligence activities by Soviet Embassy staff, the government would not only "seriously consider" the immediate expulsion of any new offenders, but also of Mr. Lubanov, Mr. Makarov and Mr. Baranov, the Soviet ambassador was told.

The Foreign Ministry said Ambassador Gorychev refused to accept the charges, but took note of the Danish government's views.

Unofficially, Foreign Ministry sources said they expected at least Mr. Makarov and Mr. Lubanov to leave Copenhagen "pretty soon."

in Washington...

geoffrey and oscar and mollie and pierre and donald all hang out at

Saks

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Jacki weert and Wisconsin and Willard Ave. Chevy Chase

shouldn't you?

great furs and fashions.



TWO FACED—As the United Arab Republic broke off all diplomatic relations with Jordan, these posters started appearing in different Arab countries, showing the fused faces of Jordan's King Hussein and the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

News Analysis

Sadat Move Seen Bid to Lead Palestinians

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's move to sever diplomatic ties with Jordan, accompanied by heightened militant rhetoric, was seen here as a bid for leadership of the Palestinian cause.

The rupture was expected to have little or no effect on relations between Cairo and Amman, which have been in a sorry state for some time. But it could have serious consequences if Mr. Sadat breaks trade relations and prohibits Jordanian use of Egyptian air space.

Mr. Sadat timed his move to coincide with a meeting now taking place in Cairo, of the Palestine National Congress, regarded by some Palestinians as a kind of government-in-exile.

The Palestinian "movement" has been fragmented by strains between extremists and moderates. The militant guerrillas had planned to use the current meeting to organize the opposition to King Hussein's plan for a Palestinian state federated with Jordan.

Mr. Sadat denounced this plan as being aimed at liquidating the historic rights of the Palestinian people. Following an Egyptian cabinet meeting earlier in the day, the Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Information Abdel Kader Hatem said that a break in diplomatic relations with Jordan had become necessary because it had "become clear that King Hussein's recent plan is only Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon's plan... aimed at liquidating the historic rights of the Palestinian people."

Price in Blood In addressing the Palestine National Congress, Mr. Sadat spoke of fighting "from house to house if necessary" and of paying "the price in blood." In recent months, Mr. Sadat's language has become increasingly militant but it has not until now been accompanied by action. The move is seen as part of the psychological rather than the real war.

The speech yesterday, and the break in diplomatic relations, was seen here as an attempt by Mr. Sadat to dramatize his departure from a more moderate stance of a year ago.

It was also in line with his increasingly anti-American stand that has become part and parcel of his recent speeches. Hussein's visit to Washington last week underscored the good relations between the United States and Jordan, and by hitting out at Hussein's plan, Mr. Sadat was taking an indirect swipe at the United States as well.

Mr. Sadat's speech had the further effect of heightening tension in the Middle East before the Soviet-American Moscow summit. It has been expected that the Egyptians would attempt to dramatize the seriousness of the Middle East situation in order to assure that the two superpowers, with significant strategic interests in the region—deal with it with some urgency. An imposed settlement is seen as one of the few avenues of escape for Mr. Sadat from his militant stance, which most officials fear will lead to military disaster for Egypt.

Hussein, meanwhile, has made it clear to American officials that he would not seek a military solution and would not join in a battle if Mr. Sadat were to start one.

While the Egyptian president

Cuba Receives Canada Apology

OTTAWA, April 7 (Reuters).—Canada apologized officially last night to Cuba for an incident involving Montreal police and Cuban guards after a bomb blast last Tuesday at the Cuban trade commission in Montreal.

Relations between Canada and Cuba became strained after Cuban Premier Fidel Castro reacted angrily to the way Montreal police investigated the blast, which killed a Cuban guard at the building.

Montreal police had entered the mission and arrested six of its staff who resisted police during investigation of the blast. Canada has since given consular immunity to the commission.

A group of Cuban exiles claimed responsibility for the explosion.

made his appeal to the more militant Palestinians, the Hussein plan had attraction for the moderates, particularly for the Palestinians now living on the West Bank that would make up the core of the projected Palestinian segment of the Jordanian federation. It seemed possible, therefore, that Mr. Sadat's move could further fragment or polarize the Palestinian movement, some Middle East experts believe.

On the diplomatic level, however, the move has little meaning. Relations have been so bad that Hussein, in a U.S. television interview last Sunday, noted that "unfortunately, we are not coordinating as we used to with our friends in Egypt."

The Jordanians hold the Egyptians virtually responsible for the death of former Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell, shot in Cairo last Nov. 28. When an Egyptian court released the accused assassin on bail, Hussein withdrew his ambassador from Cairo, leaving only a chargé d'affaires. Jordanian relations with Iraq and Syria are kept at the charge level and diplomatic ties with Libya have been severed.

CAIRO MEETING—Egypt President Anwar Sadat (right) and Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat in deep conversation as they enter Arab League headquarters Thursday to discuss the Palestine situation.

Kosygin Cuts Ribbon to Start Oil Flowing in New Iraq Field

BEIRUT, April 7 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin cut a ribbon in south Iraq today and started oil production from an Iraqi field which carries a \$800-million Communist investment.

Arab economic sources said the Soviet technical and financial assistance to the North Rumaila field represents Moscow's first major penetration of the Arab oil industry.

The field, which is linked to a Persian Gulf terminal by an 80-mile pipeline, was seized from the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Company by Iraq in 1961. Oil sources said the American, British, French and Dutch owners of IPC will seek to prevent sales of oil from the 10-well field.

For Eastern Europe First consignments from the pipeline will be loaded into a 35-, 100-ton Iraqi tanker and two chartered Soviet tankers. Oil sources said the ships will probably carry their cargoes to the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are all involved in development of North Rumaila, although the Soviet Union carried the brunt of the costs under a 1969 oil-for-cash agreement.

The vice-chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, Sidam Hussein Takriti, in a speech at the ribbon-cutting ceremony, said the ruling Ba'ath party was the first to raise the slogan "Arab oil for the Arabs."

Pioneer Experience Reading a speech prepared by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, he said: "Iraq's experience in producing and marketing its own oil is a pioneer experience for oil-producing states."

Mr. Kosygin praised Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in the development of Rumaila, which will produce five million tons of oil a year in its first stage, rising to 40 million tons by the end of the decade. He also promised to continue aid to the Iraqi regime.

Baghdad radio said the Soviet leader lauded Arabs for the strengthening of their independence, economic sovereignty and liberation from foreign capital.

SALT Talks Go Into 4th Session

HELSINKI, April 7 (AP).—The U.S. and Soviet Union delegations at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) held today the fourth session of their seventh round of talks at the U.S. Embassy here.

The session, which lasted 90 minutes, was described by U.S. delegation spokesmen as a "serious approach to the issues."

There have been several group meetings on the advisory level during the week. Two special groups met yesterday, and one today.

There was no indication which issues were discussed.

J. B. PROKOPF, Mariahilferstr. 28, Vienna VI, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.

NAME ADDRESS CITY COUNTRY

Compromise Ends Judiciary-Panel Deadlock

Senate to Continue Kleindienst Probe to April 20

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 7 (HT).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today agreed to continue until April 20 its investigation into the fitness of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general in connection with the billion-dollar settlement of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone and Telegraph.

Meeting in executive session for the second consecutive day, the panel voted, 8 to 7, to set a deadline for the probe but also to expand it to include allegations by Life magazine of improprieties by the Justice Department.

The committee empowered chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., to review written questions to be submitted to the witnesses who will be called to testify in the next two weeks.

The committee chairman made clear that he would throw out any questions that did not bear on the Kleindienst nomination.

"I'll try to be fair," Sen. Eastland told newsmen, "but it's all going to wind up in a confirmation of Kleindienst."

Committee liberals said privately that, even though the committee will be meeting from morning to night five or possibly six days a week, the April 20 deadline will prevent much thorough examination.

The vote came on a compromise motion by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W.Va., after moves by Sens. Roman L. Hruska, R. Neb., and John W. Tunney, D. Calif., deadlocked the committee yesterday.

Voting for the Byrd compromise were Republicans Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, N.J., and Hugh Scott, Pa., Strom Thurmond, S.C., Charles McC. Mathias, Md., and Edward J. Gurney, Fla., along with two Democrats, Sen. Byrd and Sen. Eastland.

Against the motion were Democratic Sens. Tunney, Sam J. Ervin Jr., N.C., Phillip A. Hart, Mich., Birch Bayh, Ind., Quentin Burdick, N.D., Edward M. Kennedy, Mass., and Republican Sen. Marjorie Cook, Ky.

2 Key Witnesses The vote came after chairman Eastland had ruled out of order a motion by Sen. Ervin to void the compromise if two key witnesses, White House aide Peter M. Flanagan and Rep. Bob Wilson, R. Calif., were unable or unwilling to appear.

The executive session was delayed for almost an hour because of the lack of a quorum. When it did get under way, only seven Democrats and two Republicans were present, but it had previously been agreed that proxy votes would count.

After the vote, chairman Eastland ruled that the hearings would resume Monday, at which time it was expected that witnesses would be called to testify on a Life magazine article charging that Mr. Kleindienst improperly cleared a U.S. attorney who allegedly quashed investigation of illegal campaign contributions.

A motion by Sen. Hruska that the investigation terminate immediately and a favorable report on the Kleindienst nomination be sent to the Senate floor could not command a majority, nor could a move by Sen. Tunney calling for the testimony of at least 17 more witnesses and the expansion of the hearings to include the Life magazine charges.

Monthlong Hearings The hearings have been continuing for over a month, since columnist Jack Anderson charged that the settlement of an anti-trust suit against ITT was linked to a pledge by an ITT subsidiary of \$400,000 to underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top administration officials of being involved in the deal.

Three days before the charges were made public, the committee had unanimously approved President Nixon's nominee for the top position at the Justice Department. But after the story broke, Mr. Kleindienst asked the judiciary panel to reopen the

hearings so he could answer the accusations.

Today's action expanded the hearings to include the Life charges that Mr. Kleindienst cleared a federal prosecutor in California after he had allegedly blocked investigations into contributions made by several San Diego businessmen, including C. Arnhoit Smith, a heavy contributor to Republican causes and a personal friend of President Nixon.

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'A Big Confessional Novel'

Yevtushenko Sets Himself a 5-Year Plan

By Michael T. Kaufmann

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the peripatetic Soviet writer and declaimer of poetry, said yesterday that he was going to give up his travels and his poems to spend the next five years in Moscow writing plays, short stories and "a big confessional novel."

The tall blond poet whose last poetry reading tour of the United States ended tonight with a recitation at Carnegie Hall, spent part of yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan apartment of his publisher delivering a staccato monologue of his impressions of his

fifth visit to the United States. He felt hurt and snubbed by Eugene McCarthy, the poet and former Minnesota senator. He found the youth of America "wonderful and pure," Americans, he said, were becoming more aware of Russian life. And yet, he found more hostility toward him now than in the past.

Fraudulent programs giving erroneous times were published for some of his readings. Anti-Soviets disrupted recitals in Cleveland and St. Paul.

The poet moved quickly from one theme to another. He had just gone shopping for food for the first time and come back with salad makings which he prepared for himself and Rose Styron, the

wife of William Styron, who was chaffing him on his chores.

"I make salad like I write poetry. I put everything in. In salad, onions, lettuce, cucumber, oil, grapefruit juice, in poetry, classical styles, folk styles, sad things, happy things. But in both poetry and salads I have one rule: Everything must be fresh."

He peeled a Bermuda onion to find a gray mold under the skin. "This onion," he said, "is America," but you shouldn't throw the onion away. If you cut out the mold, underneath there is a great and good heart. He cut out the mold and chopped the onion.

Then he talked of his plans. After the readings tonight he will remain in this country to watch the moon shot later this month.

He wants to stop writing poetry now and concentrate on the novel. "French and Italian writers write confessionally, too, but it's sort of black-the-confessions. Russians not only take off their jackets but rip off their skin."

Later he returned to the snub by Eugene McCarthy. He said the Minnesota had shared the stage with him at his Madison Square Garden reading and had agreed to rehearsal to read a part of a



Yevgeny Yevtushenko

Yevtushenko poem on the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

But at the performance that night, Mr. Yevtushenko said, Sen. McCarthy surprised him and in front of 5,000 people told the Russian to read the poem himself.

"Mr. McCarthy went to my reception afterward and was very nice but I felt betrayed. Later I read in Time magazine that he said he did not want to be associated with garbage, or something like that."

Three Reported in Russia Illegally

OSLO, April 7 (AP).—Soviet authorities today said three persons, one of them an American, illegally entered the Soviet Union from Norway two days ago, Norwegian officials said.

The Norwegian border commissioner's office said the authorities in the two countries were in touch with each other on the matter, but could not say when

the three could be returned.

The American Embassy in Oslo identified the American as Mark Richmond, 31, of Aurora, Colo. The two Norwegians were an 18-year-old girl and a 23-year-old man, both from the northern part of Norway. The embassy spokesman said Mr. Richmond is a student at Uppsala University in Sweden, and is neither a deserter nor a draft resister.

Technical Shortcomings

New U.S. Report Discloses More Failures, Costs for C-5A

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT).—The Air Force's costly C-5A cargo plane came under renewed criticism yesterday with the disclosure of a government study detailing a series of continued technical failures and additional costs.

The staff study by the General Accounting Office, produced one year after an earlier report, showed that 15 typical planes contained an average of 251 major and minor deficiencies. This compares with 257 deficiencies in the earlier report.

The report contends that the Air Force continued to accept aircraft with major deficiencies after the earlier report and despite a contract change that was supposed to give the Air Force greater management control of the program.

A spokesman for the manufacturer, the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., said there would be no comment from the company because officials had not seen the report.

Among the technical shortcomings reviewed in the report were the following:

• A landing gear system that lasts only four hours before undergoing a "malfunction." The report stated that the system requires 6.19 man-hours of maintenance for each hour the plane is in the air.

• The plane's wings have been among the "major problem areas." The report said that test wings at the Lockheed-Georgia assembly plant in Marietta, had repeatedly failed fatigue tests. These tests are slated for completion in September, 1974, about two-and-



Isabell Jewell, 62, Dies; Actress of Film and Stage

Isabell Jewell, 62, Dies; Actress of Film and Stage

HOLLYWOOD, April 7 (NYT).—Isabell Jewell, 62, a movie actress in the 1930s, was found dead in her home yesterday.

Miss Jewell made her entry into the Broadway theater under dramatic circumstances. She stepped into a role in "Up Pops the Devil" with only three hours of rehearsal and was acclaimed for her performance.

Behind the event were several years of training in stock. Miss Jewell joined a stock company in Lincoln, Neb., as an ingenue and stayed 37 weeks, ending as the leading lady.

The daughter of a doctor and medical researcher, she was born in Shoshoni, Wyo., and gathered experience on the stage on Broadway and in Chicago and Los Angeles before tackling Hollywood.

Her appearance in "Blessed Event" on Broadway prompted Hollywood to call her to repeat her performance in the cinema version. Films followed rapidly. She appeared with Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon" and "A Tale of Two Cities" with Clark Gable in "Manhattan Melodrama" with Spencer Tracy in "Northwest Passage," with Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart in "Marked Woman," and with James Stewart in "Small Town Girl."

Woolworth Donahue

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 7 (UPI).—Woolworth Donahue, a Woolworth heir, died in Good Samaritan Hospital here Wednesday night of throat cancer, for which he underwent surgery last fall.

He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Donahue. His mother was the former Jesse Woolworth.

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name, address, and telephone number of insurance affiliate, if any; DOW-JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE—the High-Low-Close and dividend for each year back to 1929; TOTAL NET ASSETS—Funds Ranked by Size; Glossary of mutual fund terms; Each fund's ten largest Portfolio Positions; and many more pages of information.

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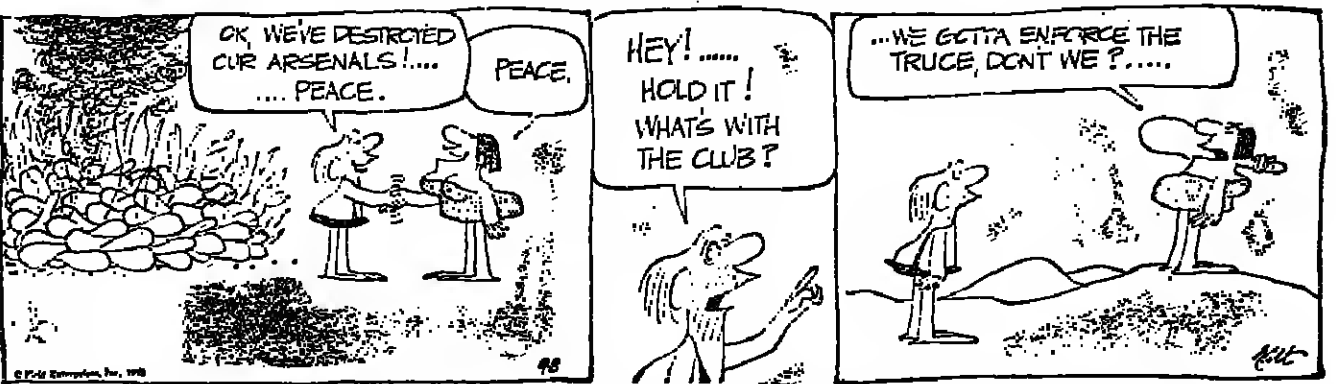
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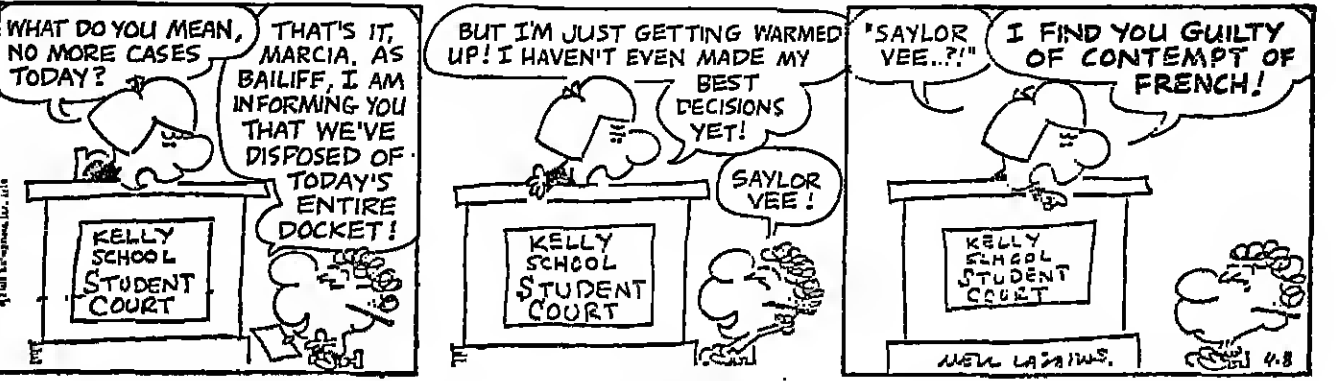
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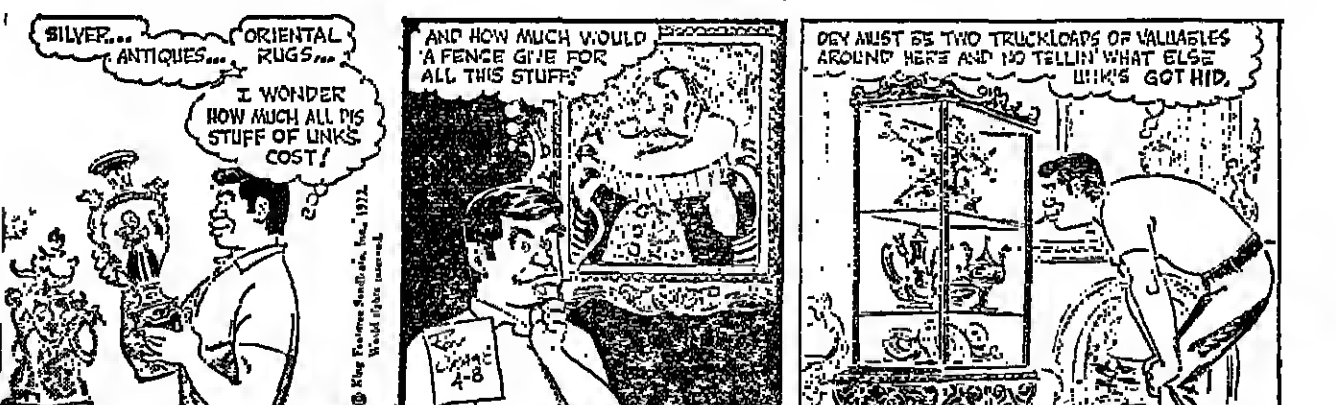
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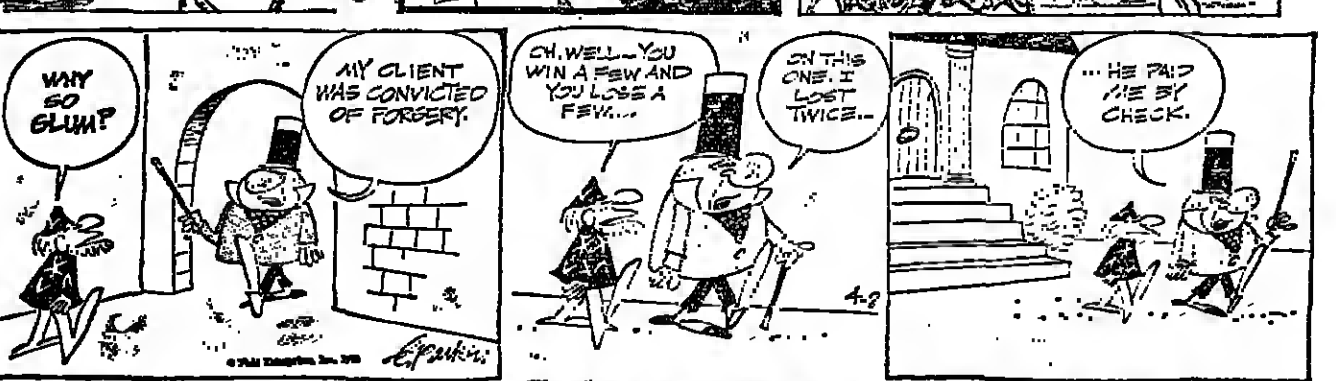
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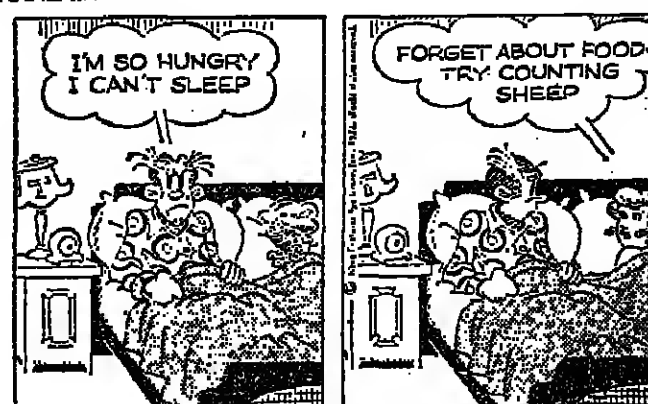
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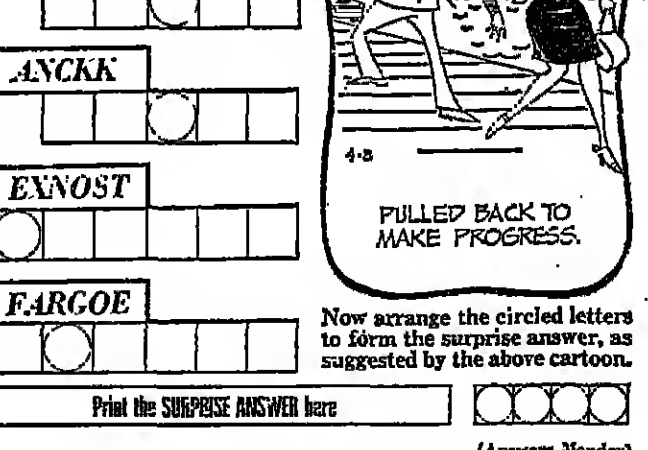
DENNIS THE MENACE



'IF I WAS A CROW, HE WOULDN'T SCARE ME!'

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: RAJAH LAPEL SADIST EULOGY

Answer: Went the same way without meeting—PARALLELS

- ACROSS
- 1. Afloat
 - 2. Nuth abt.
 - 3. Predicament
 - 4. Dilemma
 - 5. Airt
 - 6. Prells for corn
 - 7. Second-rate horse
 - 8. U.S. and others
 - 9. What some taxpayers hope to get
 - 10. Bare
 - 11. Ego
 - 12. Bled
 - 13. Nellywood girl
 - 14. Feather trader
 - 15. Frank
 - 16. Galber in: Var.
 - 17. Last item
 - 18. Color
 - 19. Gaze
 - 20. Pet lamb
 - 21. Gold or tin: Abbr.
 - 22. Fresh river
 - 23. Name: Lat.
 - 24. Virgin or Argentin
 - 25. Not inordinate
 - 26. IV, for one
 - 27. Kettledrum
 - 28. Truck post
 - 29. Mother of Arm
 - 30. Perry locale
 - 31. Words of surprise
 - 32. Kind of penitentiary
 - 33. Prune
 - 34. Arizona peak
 - 35. Festive rap
 - 36. Galt
 - 37. Stamped
 - 38. Little: Seat
 - 39. Assam native
 - 40. Tahiti: Var.
 - 41. Maiden: river
 - 42. With 31 Down a C.O. Warner
 - 43. Afloat
 - 44. One who rants
 - 45. Dilemma
 - 46. Airt
 - 47. Wire measure
 - 48. Turnout
 - 49. Foot frame
 - 50. I.R.S. quarry
 - 51. Cuckoo: Abbr.
 - 52. Bolt
 - 53. Devon river
 - 54. Kind of china
 - 55. "U.S.-Cot mot"
 - 56. Intermine
 - 57. Thing
 - 58. Cane
 - 59. Ellet
 - 60. Pistol
 - 61. Foot frame
 - 62. Cane
 - 63. Molester teacher
 - 64. More boorish
 - 65. "U.S.-Cot mot"
 - 66. One, fee short
 - 67. Fish spawn
 - 68. Afloat measure
 - 69. Pile equipment
 - 70. N.Y. player
 - 71. Cane, date
 - 72. Relative
 - 73. Spoke sharply
 - 74. Syncretist art items
 - 75. Village in Italy
 - 76. Household members
 - 77. Jure
 - 78. Explosives
 - 79. Tux man
 - 80. Kenry
 - 81. Answer
 - 82. Mergue, for one
 - 83. Kind of equash
 - 84. Thirled
 - 85. New
 - 86. Billboard matter
 - 87. Sorehalls
 - 88. Near
- DOWN
- 1. Work units
 - 2. Launch, in Paris
 - 3. Fire shape
 - 4. Curious form numbers
 - 5. N.Y. subway
 - 6. Brachman, e.g.
 - 7. Identical
 - 8. Walked
 - 9. Man's nickname
 - 10. "your heart open" (E. B. Browning lament)
 - 11. Argument
 - 12. Secretary's abbr.
 - 13. Netherlands features
 - 14. Name for a marine
 - 15. Added turf
 - 16. Barr
 - 17. Benoit
 - 18. Indian state
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Dodgers Vote Unanimously To Play During Strike Talks

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI)—The baseball players' solid front in their strike action against the owners appeared to have developed a flaw today when the Los Angeles Dodgers initiated a move to play ball immediately while the owners and the Players' Association hammer out a settlement on the pension dispute.

The Dodgers' move was vehemently opposed by the Chicago Cubs player representative Milt Pappas, who said he disagreed 100 percent. Their vote should have been taken, "We took a strike vote for everybody and it was agreed. I just don't feel that any team should be taking other votes. It certainly won't start a trend with the Chicago Cubs."

Wes Parker, the Dodgers' player representative, informed the association here that the team is willing to start play at any time the players are seeking arbitration.

If, at the end of two or three weeks no solution has been achieved, the players would be willing to submit the disagreement to binding arbitration.

A Proposal

The players will abide by whatever ruling the arbitrator makes," said association counsel Dick Monahan. "The proposal has been made to the club owners and they are considering it."

Under contention is a 17 percent "cost of living" increase the players want for their pension fund. They have argued that this increase was necessary to "stay even" with the terms of the agreement they made with the owners three years ago.

The club seemed to be on the other foot now. Earlier the owners had asked that the season begin while negotiations were handled by John Gaherin, the owners' representative, and Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players' Association.

"All the players of the Los Angeles Dodgers ball club have met twice over the past few days," a team statement said, "and after considerable discussion and thought, agree that we would like to start the 1972 season immediately."

The Dodgers were supposed to open at home against the Cincinnati Reds tonight, but the strike canceled the contest. Games are scheduled for Los Angeles tomorrow and Sunday, but it was questionable if the Reds could get a team together on such short notice.

Cincinnati players have scattered to their homes around the country and several are in the Dominican Republic, but a clubhouse manager thought it possible they could assemble a team by tomorrow night if the strike ends immediately.

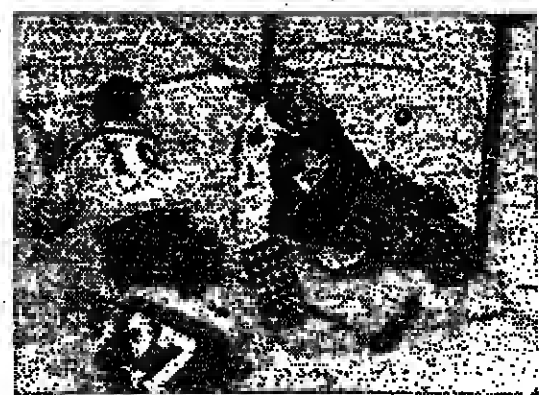
Other player representatives seemed cool to the proposal.

Relief pitcher Cecil Upshaw of the Atlanta Braves said he hasn't pulled his team on the question of playing during negotiations.

"I don't see why I should," Upshaw explained. "I'd rather wait and see what's being going on in New York. Everybody wants to play, but we also want this thing settled."

Asked if playing might undermine the players' position, Upshaw replied: "How can you have good faith in negotiations when you are playing? The strike is the only thing we've got going."

Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn admitted that several owners have asked him to use his official position to break the deadlock, but that he declined since he thought "it would be best if both parties reached an amiable solution on their own."



SCORING LIFT—Maple Leaf goalie Jacques Plante went low to block shot but John McKenzie of Bruins lifted it over him for a goal in Boston's opening game Stanley Cup victory. Toronto knotted the NHL series by winning Thursday.

Stanley Cup Hockey Quarterfinals

Maple Leafs Win at Boston in Overtime

BOSTON, April 7 (UPI)—A 30-foot slap shot by Toronto's Jim Harrison in sudden-death overtime stunned the Boston Bruins, 4-3, last night as the Maple Leafs scored a surprising victory in Boston to tie the best-of-seven National Hockey League quarterfinal in the Stanley Cup at one game apiece.

Harrison's goal came with 2:38 gone in overtime after Pierre Larrieu took the puck across the Boston blue line and dropped a pass for Harrison. The shot hit goalie Gerry Cheevers' glove and caromed into the net.

Guy Trotter had given the Maple Leafs a 3-3 tie with 3:08 left in the third period by taking a pass from Dave Keon as he

headed off the ice. Wheeling all alone into the Boston zone, Trotter slammed a 25-footer past Cheevers.

Boston's goals were scored by Fred Stanfield and Phil Esposito, in the first period, and Johnny Bucyk, in the second. Other Toronto goals were put in by Keon and Jim McKenny, who connected twice.

lead in games in the Stanley Cup series.

Martin, scoring his third goal of the two playoff games and Bordeleau, with his first playoff goal, put the Black Hawks in front in the opening six minutes of the game.

Martin took a pass near the goal mouth and scored on a short shot. Bordeleau picked up a loose puck near the Black Hawks' blue line and went the rest of the way alone to knock in a 35-footer from the side for an unassisted score.

Maki's goal came with less than nine minutes remaining in the game when he scored on a shot by Keith Magnuson after Bordeleau took the puck away from Duane Rupp near the Penguin blue line.

Black Hawks Lead

Penguin Series, 2-0

CHICAGO, April 7 (UPI)—Pit Martin, Chris Bordeleau and Chico Maki scored goals last night to give the Chicago Black Hawks a 3-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins for a 2-0

lead in games in the Stanley Cup series.

Martin, scoring his third goal of the two playoff games and Bordeleau, with his first playoff goal, put the Black Hawks in front in the opening six minutes of the game.

Martin took a pass near the goal mouth and scored on a short shot. Bordeleau picked up a loose puck near the Black Hawks' blue line and went the rest of the way alone to knock in a 35-footer from the side for an unassisted score.

Maki's goal came with less than nine minutes remaining in the game when he scored on a shot by Keith Magnuson after Bordeleau took the puck away from Duane Rupp near the Penguin blue line.

AAU Swimming at Dallas

Hall, Miss Atwood Break U.S. Records in Medley

By Neil Amdur

DALLAS, April 7 (UPI)—In the most significant development of the current U.S. Olympic swimming timetable, Sussie Atwood and Gary Hall shattered U.S. records in the 400-yard individual medley last night.

Their performances highlighted the second night of the national Amateur Athletic Union short-course championships and followed a satisfying triumph by Steve Gentler in the 200-yard free-style over three of America's top swimmers names, Mark Spitz, Frank Hecker and John Kinsella. It was Gentler's first national title.

The individual medley is swimming's decathlon, the truest test of versatility since it combines all four strokes—butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and free-style—in one race.

An Old Standard

For the 13-year-old Miss Atwood, it was her second U.S. record of the meet. More important, however, her time of 4 minutes, 28.5 seconds erased a four-year-old standard set by the incomparable Claude Koib, the 1968 Olympic champion. Four years for any swimming record these days is considered a significant reign.

Hall, the national collegiate

champion from Indiana, was silver medalist in the 400 individual medley at Mexico City. His recent NCAA triumph and his confident victory last night confirmed his gold medal intentions for Munich.

Both victories, in fact, will reassure the status of U.S. swimming, as it prepares for the strongest defense of its superiority later this year.

Hall's winning effort of 3:58.09 easily outdistanced Gunnar Larsson and Rich Colella by a full second.

Serious Demolition

The most uncharacteristic performance came from Gentler, the ebullient 21-year-old from Lakewood, Calif., who stunned his traditional "hyper-kinetic" ritual of smiles, stares, arm shakes and body shimmies on the starting blocks for a more serious, controlled demolition.

"All I wanted to do was swim my own race," said the 6-foot-3 University of California, Los Angeles, junior.

"It was a helluva swim," Jim Montrele, Gentler's coach at the Lakewood Aquatic Club, said of his athlete's meet record of 1:32.23. "The only difference is Steve turned his excitement inward instead of outward."

Women's 200-yard free-style—1. Kim Peyton, David Douglas (Portland, Ore.), 1:24.48; 2. Keane Rothhammer, Santa Clara, Calif., 1:24.04; 3. Mary Spivey, Santa Clara, Calif., 1:24.04; 4. Jenny Kemp, Cincinnati, 1:23.57; 5. Jenny Wylie, Santa Clara, Calif., 1:23.57; 6. Ann Simmons, Lakewood Aquatic Club, Calif., 1:24.47; 7. Shana Berg, Santa Clara, Calif., 1:25.01; 8. Shirley Babashoff, Huntington Beach Aquatic Club (Santa Ana, Calif.), 1:25.53.

Men's 200-yard free-style—1. Steve Gentler, Lakewood Aquatic Club, 1:32.23; 2. Mark Spitz, Indiana, 1:32.55; 3. Rick Coyle, Indiana, 1:34.00; 4. John Kinsella, Indiana, 1:34.58; 5. Gary Coyle, Indiana, 1:34.60; 6. Dan Hunsula, Tacoma, Wash. Swim Club, 1:34.16; 7. Richard Kist, University of New Mexico, 1:32.32; 8. Jim Griffith, University of Florida, 1:35.55; 9. Jim Kinsella, Indiana, 1:35.55; 10. Shirley Babashoff, Huntington Beach Aquatic Club (Santa Ana, Calif.), 1:35.53.

Women's 400-yard individual medley—1. Sussie Atwood, Lakewood Aquatic Club, 4:28.55; 2. Jennifer Bartz, Santa Clara, Calif., 4:31.68; 3. Lynn Vidali, Santa Clara, Calif., 4:32.71; 4. Leslie Clark, Canadian Dolphins, 4:28.58; 5. Cindy Ems, Loyd City, Calif., 4:31.61; 6. Janet Stewart, Santa Barbara, Calif., 4:37.66; 7. Ellen Feldman, K.C. Orchards, 4:41.53. (Terri Block was disqualified.)

Men's 400-yard individual medley—1. Gary Hall, Indiana, 3:58.09; 2. Gunnar Larsson, Indiana, 3:58.55; 3. Rick Coyle, Indiana, 3:58.55; 4. Tim McKee, University of Florida, 4:03.51; 5. Andrea Hargrave, Huntington Beach, 4:07.04; 6. Tom Smith, Dearborn, Mich., 4:07.01; 7. Mike Slamm, Indiana, 4:12.26. (Stephen Purvis of USC was not recorded.)

Women's 400-yard medley relay—1. Lakewood Aquatic Club, 3:37.43; 2. Santa Clara "A", 3:37.41; 3. Santa Clara "C", 3:39.88; 4. Cincinnati, 3:40.00; 5. David Douglas, 3:43.32; 6. Pasadena Swim Club, 3:43.32; 7. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 8. Phillips, 3:43.32; 9. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 10. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 11. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 12. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 13. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 14. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 15. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 16. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 17. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 18. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 19. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 20. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 21. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 22. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 23. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 24. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 25. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 26. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 27. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 28. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 29. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 30. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 31. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 32. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 33. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 34. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 35. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 36. Santa Clara, 3:43.32; 37. 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Art Buchwald

Helping Plotkin

WASHINGTON—My friend Plotkin, who has a candy store in Hollis, New York, called me yesterday the other day and said: "The government just hit me for \$1,330 in back taxes, as well as a \$240 penalty. This is outrageous because they told me at the time I could deduct several business expenses that they have now disallowed."



"Now don't get upset, Plotkin. I'm sure we can work something out. Why don't you fly down on your private plane and..."

"Private plane? What the hell are you talking about?"

"If you have a private plane, it makes it a lot easier to get senators and congressmen to listen to your story."

"You know I don't have a private plane, wise guy."

"All right, all right. I tell you what you do. Have your lobbyist get in touch with some of the boys at the Justice Department."

"What lobbyist? I haven't got a lobbyist. What kind of candy store do you think I've got?"

"It's pretty hard to get much done here without a lobbyist. Let me think. Wait a minute. I've got an idea. Call Peter Flanagan at the White House. He can probably fix things for you."

"Who is Peter Flanagan?"

"He's in charge of helping businessmen who get into difficulty with the government."

"Why would he help me?"

"Because of your contribution to the Republican National Committee."

"I didn't make any contribution to the Republican National Committee."

"Well then, how do you expect to get any help from the White House?"

"Who said I expected help from the White House?"

"Of course it's not too late to make a contribution to the Republican National Committee," I said.

"How much would I have to give?" Plotkin asked.

"It doesn't make any difference. What about \$400,000?"

"Come on, will you knock it off? Fifteen hundred dollars is a lot of money to me, and I called you because I thought you could help me."

"I'm trying to help, Plotkin, but there are certain ways of doing things down here, and no one likes to deviate from them. Have you thought of seeing Acting Attorney General Kleindienst?"

"Why? Could he help me?"

"He could, but he wouldn't because that would be a conflict of interest."

"You know I'm not going to get to see Kleindienst," Plotkin said.

"Probably not. Say, why don't you go down to the Kentucky Derby and talk it over with John Mitchell?"

"I've got a candy store to run. I can't go to the Kentucky Derby."

"Where would Dita Beard be today if she thought the way you did?" I asked.

"Please be serious. What can I do?"

"You might sell your stock before the public finds out what a mess you're in."

"I don't have any stock. I own the candy store by myself."

"That's a pity. Most corporation executives usually make a buck on their mistakes by selling their stock before the word gets out."

"Then you're not going to help me?"

"I would if I could, Plotkin. But no one down here is going to talk to anyone who hasn't made a political contribution, doesn't have a private plane or a lobbyist, or can't find time to go to the Kentucky Derby."

MARY BLUME

The Fine Art of Insulting the English

PARIS (DET)—The truly magnificent English gift for self-preservation is never better seen than in the English attitude toward criticism. They adore it. The French may sputter, the Americans sulk, but the English clutch an insult to their bosoms and cherish it to the point where it loses its sting and becomes a tribute to their tolerance.

So fond are the English of insult that they are unbeatable at insulting themselves. Can anything match the complicity, pride, with which Englishmen observe—and they frequently do—that all Englishmen are mad? "We are," Harold MacMillan once noted, "masters of derision, but all the time we do it with our tongue in our cheek. It is part of our tradition."

Another part of the English tradition is to publish insulting books about the English. Dorothy K. Coveney and W.N. Medlicott, compilers of "The Lion's Tail: An Anthology of Criticism and Abuse" (published in London by Constable), point out that their book is far from being the first anthology of its kind. Their insults are listed chronologically, beginning with Cicero in 54 B.C. "You must look out in Britain that you are not cheated by charioters," and ending with contemporary observers such as the anonymous American who remarked in 1934 while passing through the spectacular English countryside: "It's wonderful, it's wonderful—that a good thing they can't cook it."

Between these two periods there are insults enough to warm an Englishman's heart: "Feroocious barbarians,"

—Sidonius Apollinaris 5th century

"Those drunken and infamous English,"

—La Polye de Angles 15th century

"Every Englishman is an island,"

—Norris 1789

"Noses like parrots and jaws like nutcrackers,"

—Casanova 1763

"Silence, a conversation with an Englishman,"

—Heine 1828

"I am worn out with the perpendicular architecture and the manners, equally perpendicular, of the natives,"

—Mérimée 1830

"Englishmen are not made of polikable substance,"

—N. Hawthorne 1834

"The English are, I think, the most obtuse and barbarous people in the world."

—Stendhal 1802

"Unmitigated noodles,"

—Emperor Wilhelm II 1901

Among the earliest criticism of the English is that they have tails (*angli caudati*). *Angli* were frequent early terms of abuse. Indeed, say the compilers of "The Lion's Tail," from the 13th century the tail began to be looked upon as a peculiarly English appendage.

The myth of the tailed Englishmen persisted well into the 17th century despite ample opportunities to see that English anatomy is not notably odd. It is supposed that the persistence of the myth is thanks to the English themselves, who are further thought to have invented the insult in the first place—proof again that no one can beat the English at insulting the English, though the compilers of "The Lion's Tail" are sporting about giving foreigners this 200-page bash at it.

Credit for being the first English-bashers goes to the French, who with the 100 Years' War became the first enemy who failed to conquer the English. The anthology traces the ups and downs of anglophobia over the ages and dissects the nature of the foreigners' insults.

The leading accusation is, of course, Perfidious Albion, made famous by Bossuet in 1652. Perfidy and its close relation, hypocrisy, run right through this panorama of abuse.

"There are more than 300 hypocrites as in England,"

—Goethe 1828

"I know why the sun never sets on the British Empire: God wouldn't trust an Englishman in the dark."

—Duncan Spathe, attrib.

The nation of shopkeepers gets a good run, as the *Stiff Upper Lip* ("acquired inflexibility," *Taine*, 1853). Insulting "An Englishman who visits Mount Etna will carry his tea-kettle to the top"—R.W. Emerson, 1855, and the English Climate "On a fine day the climate of England is like looking up a chimney; on a foul day, like looking down one."—Anon.

Then there is the English Sunday ("An English Sunday blighted by unutterable boredom"—K. Capek, 1932) and hopeless English Rabbits ("When an Englishman says 'I'm afraid,' he always means that he is damned sure"—H. H. Cresswell, 1933), to say nothing of English Cooking.

In fact the compilers of "The Lion's Tail" say that nothing much was said about English food, which had an excellent reputation, until the 1930s when gibes about English cooking became an essential part of any book on England. Still, there are a few glib pre-1930s remarks:

"The English, who eat their meat red and bloody, show the savagery that goes with such food."

—J.O. de la Mettrie 1748

"Their cookery has no savour."

—H. Taine 1871

Most unsettled of all were the foreign artists and writers and musicians who came to England:

"In this place I feel like a sacrificial lamb. I hope I shall never be in London again."

—R. Wagner 1855

"In London you no longer see a loss of identity, methodically displayed."

—F. Dostoevski 1863

"British women dance as though they were riding on donkeys."

—H. Heine 1797-1856

"I believe that Shakespeare cannot be recognized either as a great genius, or even as an average writer."

—L. Tolstoy

"English windows open only half-way, either the top half or the bottom half... The sun cannot enter openly, nor the air. The window keeps its selfish and perfidious character. I hate the English windows."

—S. Bernhardt 1907

There are enough closely-printed insults in "The Lion's Tail" to make any Englishman's heart beat faster. Or perhaps not.

The criticisms in the book are all by more foreigners and aren't a patch on what the English say about themselves. Foreign critics have a chance: Indeed, the strain that runs through "The Lion's Tail" is sheer frustration because the critics know the English are impervious to their insults. Of course, they are, bless their hearts. As André Maurois remarked, "There is no nation which stands criticism, even severe criticism, so well as the English. They are too proud to be touchy."

Or, as Ogden Nash wrote at the end of a poem called "England Expects":

Anyhow, I think the English people are sweet.

And as might as well get used to them because when they slip and fall they always land on their own or somebody else's feet.

PEOPLE: A Dog's Day In Court

The defendant was a mongrel named Black and the judge was the Communist mayor of Grazia, Italy. The charge was committing acts of public obscenity. Not one bark or whimper came from the defendant, before or after Mayor Maria Maddalena Rossi imposed two fines on Black in a rare trial involving an animal.

The trial Thursday followed complaints by neighbors about the dog's public life and police activities for several hours in the town's main square and in front of the town pharmacy. After a pronouncing sentence, the mayor notified Black's owner, Gian Franco Boretti, who went to the town hall and paid the fines—2,000 lire. "I've kept the receipts as souvenirs," Boretti said. "I think I'm the only man in the world who has paid a price for his dog's love affair."

The Spanish Yachting Federation wants Prince Juan Carlos, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's designated successor and heir to the Spanish throne—to compete in the regatta at the Olympic Games in Munich. "His royal highness is, without doubt, Spain's best Dragon Class yachtsman," said Jacinto Ballester who is in charge of the federation's preparations for the Olympics. A spokesman for Juan Carlos, 34, said the prince had not made up his mind yet whether to accept a berth on the team.

At Wigan, England, a court fined a driver, David, 25, 215 for driving under the influence of alcohol. The vehicle: a child's bicycle.

The Rev. Hans Lennart Hartner of Alvesta, Sweden, has won the cassock for 10 years but has never mounted the pulpit. "I suffer from vertigo," said Hartner, 38, throwing a nervous glance at his pulpit, a modest 6 feet above the floor. "I preach my sermons from the church floor, where I feel safe," he said.

HONORED: Longtime movie and stage actor Pat O'Brien, 72, with the American Academy of Dramatic Arts annual achievement award for 1971. O'Brien, who has been in the industry since 1929, was honored for his work in "The New York Times" and the "International Herald Tribune" and Mrs. Dorothy Hayden, who represented the United States in five world championships and was the winner of 11 major national championships. Truscott was European champion in 1961 and represented Britain in the world championships in 1962. The couple was married at New York's municipal building.

A letter written by Toronto Star columnist Don Goudy and handed to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin during his visit last October has resulted in the reuniting of a father and daughter. Henry Timuska, a Toronto machine shop operator, last saw his daughter, Solreiga, 28 years ago when he fled Latvia. Timuska called the reunion "unbelievable" and said Monday he couldn't have done it without the newspaper's help. His daughter, Mrs. Osis, is a divorcee who brought her eight-year-old son, Sven, to Canada with her. Timuska claimed that repeated appeals to the Soviet emigration office to Latvia had brought no response. He fled Latvia after World War II with his second wife because he feared Soviet occupation of his country would not end. (So far he's right.) His daughter came behind him in Latvia, Mrs. Osis was advised that her mother, Timuska's first wife, Timuska asked the newspaper to help him last October and Goudy wrote a letter to the Soviet premier, Goudy's letter, with copies of Timuska's earlier letters, was finally passed to the Soviet premier by a political reporter, Goudy asked Premier Kosygin to use his "good offices" to investigate Mrs. Osis's application. Five months later, in Latvia, Mrs. Osis was advised that her mother, Timuska's first wife, Timuska asked the newspaper to help him last October and Goudy wrote a letter to the Soviet premier, Goudy's letter, with copies of Timuska's earlier letters, was finally passed to the Soviet premier by a political reporter, Goudy asked Premier Kosygin to use his "good offices" to investigate Mrs. Osis's application. 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